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N E W Y O R K S T A T E

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Labor Area Report was designed for employment and training program administrators and planners, and others concerned with the state's economic condition and labor market. In addition to the New York State Department of Labor, included in this report are data obtained from the New York State Department of Commerce, New York State Education Department, New York State Department of Social Services, the United States Department of Labor and the United States Department of Commerce. Various sections of the report deal with the state's population, labor force, employment, unemployment, and occupational projections.

This report does not include information on job applicants, job openings and related occupational supply and demand information. These data will be issued at a future date.

The report is intended to be a source document for planners; it presents and interprets data but does not apply the data to specific planning situations.

To obtain further information about this report or to request a copy of the occupational supply and demand information, contact:

State Analysis Unit
Building #12, Room 488
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HIGHLIGHTS

- New York State's population grew by an estimated 1.3 percent from the 1980 Census to 17,783,000 in 1985, considerably below the 5.4 percent increase in the nation as a whole. By 1990, the state's population is projected to reach 18,023,100, a gain of 2.6 percent from 1980.

- The state's civilian labor force expanded 218,000 from 1984 to 8,308,000 in 1985, a record high. Resident employment reached a peak of 7,764,000, while unemployment dropped 40,000 over the year to 544,000. Both the statewide unemployment rate and level of unemployment were at their lowest points since 1974.

- New York State's economy continued its strong performance in 1985 with nonagricultural wage and salary employment reaching a record 7,754,700. Job counts were at all-time highs in the services, trade, government, finance-insurance-real estate and construction industries.

- All major labor areas in the state contributed to the 1984-1985 gain in nonfarm jobs, with the downstate area accounting for nearly 59 percent of the statewide uptrend.

- Recent projections call for nearly 300,000 new jobs in nonagricultural industries by 1987. Continued improvements in nonfactory components and losses in manufacturing are expected.

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in the state's factories were $384.87 in 1985, a new all-time high and $17.91 (4.9 percent) above 1984. The average length of the workweek remained at 39.8 hours, unchanged from 1984.

- An estimated 1,032,000 job openings are expected annually in New York State from 1987 through 1989. The clerical field will require the largest number of new workers, with more than 259,000 openings projected annually. Over 194,000 professional workers and 178,000 service workers will be needed to fill positions which will become available each year in the projected period.

POPULATION

Trends Since 1980

New York State's population stood at 17,783,000 on July 1, 1985, up nearly 225,000 or 1.3 percent from the 1980 Census count, according to recent provisional estimates of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. For the nation as a whole, an increase of 12,194,000 (5.4 percent) occurred over the same period and brought the total U.S. population to 238,740,000. About 91 percent of the overall U.S. growth since 1980 was confined to the South and West.

Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and the District of Columbia recorded population losses since 1980. Of the remaining states, New York's modest upturn of 1.3 percent was among the five lowest in the country. According to the Census Bureau, the fastest growing states were Alaska (+29.7 percent), Arizona (+17.2 percent), Nevada (+16.9 percent), Florida (+16.6 percent) and Texas (+15.0 percent).

The Orange County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) showed the greatest percentage gain (+6.9 percent) in population among the state's major labor areas over the five-year period. The Poughkeepsie Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (+4.1 percent), New York City (+2.6 percent) and Glens Falls MSA (+2.5 percent) also had noteworthy advances. Four major areas upstate lost population from 1980 to 1985: the Elmira MSA (-5.8 percent), Buffalo-Niagara Falls Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (-4.4 percent), Utica-Rome MSA (-0.8 percent) and Binghamton MSA (-0.2 percent). The combined counties outside the metropolitan areas grew only 3,179 or 0.2 percent over the five years. (See Table 1.) Appendix Table A-1 shows population and percent change by county for the period 1980 to 1985.

Population Projections

Official Population Projections for New York State Counties: 1980 to 2010, prepared by the New York State Department of Commerce, put the state's population at 17,774,500 for 1985, an increase of about 216,400 (+1.2 percent) from the 1980 Census tally. The total is projected to grow further to 18,023,100 in 1990, a ten-year gain of 2.6 percent. Metropolitan areas as a group were responsible for almost 95 percent of the 1980-1985 upturn and will continue to account for the bulk of the statewide advance through 1990. About 60 percent of the state's 1980-1990 growth will be concentrated in the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA (+130,300) and the New York PMSA (+147,200).

The Orange County PMSA (+12.8 percent) and the Poughkeepsie MSA (+9.5 percent) should record the greatest percentage hikes among metropolitan areas over the ten-year period with a combined expansion of over 56,000 residents. Population losses are projected for the Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA (-3.4 percent), Elmira MSA (-1.8 percent) and the Binghamton MSA (-0.6 percent) from 1980 to 1990. The population of the combined counties outside of the metropolitan areas is forecasted to grow by 5.0 percent over the decade, compared with an uptrend of 2.4 percent for all metropolitan areas combined. Substantial 1980-1990 advances in Jefferson (+34.1 percent) and Lewis (+17.2 percent) counties and a smaller increment in St. Lawrence County (+3.9 percent) reflect the decision of the U.S. Army to locate the 10th Infantry Division at Fort Drum in Jefferson County over

the next several years. About 27,000 military personnel and their dependents will be transferred there. Population projections for the state and metropolitan areas are shown in Table 2; for county projections, see Appendix Table A-2.

Table 1. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
APRIL 1, 1980 AND ESTIMATED JULY 1, 1985

Area	April 1, 1980	July 1, 1985	Change 1980-1985	
			Net	Percent
New York State	17,558,072	17,782,728	224,656	1.3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA	835,880	841,393	5,513	0.7
Binghamton MSA	263,460	262,822	-638	-0.2
Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA	1,242,826	1,187,878	-54,948	-4.4
Elmira MSA	97,656	91,991	-5,665	-5.8
Glens Falls MSA	109,649	112,391	2,742	2.5
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	2,605,813	2,644,668	38,855	1.5
New York PMSA	8,274,961	8,466,821	190,860	2.3
New York City	7,071,639	7,254,237	182,598	2.6
Orange County PMSA	259,603	277,563	17,960	6.9
Poughkeepsie MSA	245,055	255,106	10,051	4.1
Rochester MSA	971,230	982,279	11,049	1.1
Syracuse MSA	642,971	651,197	8,226	1.3
Utica-Rome MSA	320,180	317,652	-2,528	-0.8
Metropolitan	15,869,284	16,090,761	221,477	1.4
Nonmetropolitan	1,688,788	1,691,967	3,179	0.2

NOTE: Data for July 1, 1985 are provisional. See Glossary for an explanation of geographic terms.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and unpublished estimates for July 1, 1985.

Table 2. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
APRIL 1, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1985 AND 1990
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	1980	1985	1990	Change 1980-1985		Change 1985-1990		Change 1980-1990	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
New York State	17,558.1	17,774.5	18,023.1	216.4	1.2	248.6	1.4	465.0	2.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA	835.9	841.3	856.2	5.4	0.7	14.9	1.8	20.3	2.4
Binghamton MSA	263.5	261.8	261.9	-1.7	-0.6	0.1	0.1	-1.6	-0.6
Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA	1,242.8	1,209.0	1,201.0	-33.8	-2.7	-8.0	-0.7	-41.8	-3.4
Elmira MSA	97.7	96.1	95.9	-1.6	-1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-1.8	-1.8
Glens Falls MSA	109.6	111.6	115.7	2.0	1.8	4.1	3.6	6.1	5.5
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	2,605.8	2,653.9	2,736.1	48.1	1.8	82.2	3.1	130.3	5.0
New York PMSA	8,275.0	8,410.1	8,422.1	135.1	1.6	12.0	0.1	147.1	1.8
New York City	7,071.6	7,191.2	7,180.4	119.6	1.7	-10.8	-0.1	108.8	1.5
Orange County PMSA	259.6	275.2	292.8	15.6	6.0	17.6	6.4	33.2	12.8
Poughkeepsie MSA	245.1	256.6	268.4	11.5	4.7	11.8	4.6	23.3	9.5
Rochester MSA	971.2	992.2	1,015.4	21.0	2.2	23.2	2.3	44.2	4.5
Syracuse MSA	643.0	645.8	659.6	2.8	0.4	13.8	2.1	16.6	2.6
Utica-Rome MSA	320.2	320.6	325.2	0.4	0.1	4.6	1.4	5.0	1.6
Metropolitan	15,869.3	16,074.2	16,250.4	204.9	1.3	176.2	1.1	381.1	2.4
Nonmetropolitan	1,688.8	1,700.3	1,772.7	11.5	0.7	72.4	4.3	83.9	5.0

NOTE: See Glossary for an explanation of geographic terms. Percent changes computed on unrounded data.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce, State Data Center.

New York State's female population is expected to expand by 2.4 percent from 1980 to 1990, while the number of males should increase by 3.0 percent. In 1990, women will still comprise over half (52.4 percent) of the state's total population.

The number of persons aged from 5 to 24 years is expected to shrink over the decade. Among the five-year age groups, the largest decline (-400,700 or 25.1 percent) will occur among teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age. The number of children under the age of five years is projected to reach 1,244,900 in 1990, a gain of 109,000 or 9.6 percent. This is the only age cohort under 25 years that is expected to expand over the decade. By 1990, a large segment of persons born during the "baby boom" will be in the 35-44 years of age bracket, causing this group to swell by 662,400 or 32.4 percent; this cohort will account for 15.0 percent of the total population in 1990, up from 11.6 percent in 1980. The population 65 years of age and over will reach 2,499,400 in 1990, 15.7 percent above 1980. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUP
NEW YORK STATE
APRIL 1, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1985 AND 1990

Area	1980	1985	1990	Change 1980-1985		Change 1985-1990		Change 1980-1990	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Total, all ages	17,558,072	17,774,520	18,023,052	216,448	1.2	248,532	1.4	464,980	2.6
Under 15 years	3,726,864	3,505,692	3,561,120	-221,172	-5.9	55,428	1.6	-165,744	-4.4
15-19 years	1,598,571	1,390,114	1,197,853	-208,457	-13.0	-192,261	-13.8	-400,718	-25.1
20-24 years	1,519,946	1,579,971	1,334,066	60,025	3.9	-245,905	-15.6	-185,880	-12.2
25-34 years	2,780,215	2,910,770	3,070,225	130,555	4.7	159,455	5.5	290,010	10.4
35-44 years	2,043,219	2,426,832	2,705,655	383,613	18.8	278,823	11.5	662,436	32.4
45-54 years	1,908,113	1,810,482	1,949,324	-97,631	-5.1	138,842	7.7	41,211	2.2
55-64 years	1,820,377	1,830,860	1,705,436	10,483	0.6	-125,424	-6.9	-114,941	-6.3
65 years and over	2,160,767	2,319,799	2,499,373	159,032	7.4	179,574	7.7	338,606	15.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce, State Data Center.

Civilian Noninstitutional Population

Data from the Current Population Survey, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, indicate that the state's civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over climbed 524,000 (4.0 percent) from 1975 to 13,681,000 in 1985. In the nation, the civilian noninstitutional population grew by a much faster pace (+16.4 percent) to 178,206,000 over the ten-year span (see Table 4).

Table 4. CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AGED 16 YEARS AND OVER NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1975-1985

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Year	New York State			United States		
	Total	Year-to-year change		Total	Year-to-year change	
		Net	Percent		Net	Percent
1975	13,157	72	0.6	153,153	3,033	2.0
1976	13,222	65	0.5	156,150	2,997	2.0
1977	13,244	22	0.2	159,033	2,883	1.8
1978	13,253	9	0.1	161,910	2,877	1.8
1979	13,279	26	0.2	164,863	2,953	1.8
1980	13,313	34	0.3	167,745	2,882	1.7
1981	13,391	78	0.6	170,130	2,385	1.4
1982	13,464	73	0.5	172,271	2,141	1.3
1983	13,547	83	0.6	174,215	1,944	1.1
1984	13,634	87	0.6	176,383	2,132	1.2
1985	13,681	47	0.3	178,206	1,823	1.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

Since 1980, the civilian noninstitutional population in New York State expanded 2.8 percent (+368,000), compared with 6.2 percent nationwide. The number of men in the state was up 246,000 (+4.0 percent) from 1980 to 6,384,000, while women rose 122,000 (+1.7 percent) to 7,297,000. In the nation, growth in the number of men and women was more even, as both groups increased by about six percent over the five years.

The white population in the state gained less than one percent from 1980 to 1985, while in the nation, this category was up 5.2 percent. Blacks in New York State increased 164,000 (+9.3 percent) compared with 10.3 percent in the U.S. as a whole. Teenagers (aged 16-19 years) in both the state (-13.9 percent) and nation (-12.3 percent) declined over the period.

Table 5. CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY SEX AND RACE
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1980 AND 1985

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Population group	New York State				United States			
			Change 1980-1985				Change 1980-1985	
	1980	1985	Net	Percent	1980	1985	Net	Percent
Both sexes, 16 years and over	13,313	13,681	368	2.8	167,745	178,206	10,461	6.2
Male	6,138	6,384	246	4.0	79,398	84,469	5,071	6.4
Female	7,175	7,297	122	1.7	88,348	93,736	5,388	6.1
White	11,265	11,324	59	0.5	146,122	153,679	7,557	5.2
Male	5,243	5,324	81	1.5	69,634	73,373	3,739	5.4
Female	6,021	6,000	-21	-0.3	76,489	80,306	3,817	5.0
Black	1,771	1,935	164	9.3	17,824	19,664	1,840	10.3
Male	761	846	85	11.2	7,944	8,790	846	10.6
Female	1,010	1,088	78	7.7	9,880	10,873	993	10.1
Hispanic	ina	1,457	-	-	ina	11,528	-	-
Male	ina	638	-	-	ina	5,653	-	-
Female	ina	819	-	-	ina	5,875	-	-
16-19 years	1,310	1,128	-182	-13.9	16,543	14,506	-2,037	-12.3

ina = information not available. Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. Data shown in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and *Employment and Earnings*, January 1986.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Characteristics and Trends

New York State's civilian labor force--the number of residents 16 years of age and older either working or actively seeking work--expanded to 8,308,000 in 1985, a record high. This marked an increase of 672,000 or 8.8 percent from ten years ago and a substantial gain (+218,000 or 2.7 percent) from the previous peak of 8,090,000 established in 1984. In the nation, the civilian labor force reached 115,461,000, an upturn of over 23 percent from 1975 and 1.7 percent above 1984. New York State comprised 8.1 percent of the nation's labor force in 1975 but by 1985, the average had dropped to 7.2 percent.

The following table presents an annual average civilian labor force summary for New York State for the period 1975-1985:

Table 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NEW YORK STATE
1975-1985

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	
			Total	Rate
1975	7,636	6,908	727	9.5
1976	7,685	6,896	789	10.3
1977	7,728	7,023	705	9.1
1978	7,840	7,236	604	7.7
1979	8,010	7,439	571	7.1
1980	7,978	7,381	597	7.5
1981	8,012	7,400	612	7.6
1982	7,997	7,313	684	8.6
1983	8,051	7,363	688	8.6
1984	8,090	7,506	584	7.2
1985	8,308	7,764	544	6.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) for the total civilian noninstitutional population in New York State rose to 60.7 percent in 1985, the highest annual average rate for the series which began in 1970. The rate for women in the state also peaked in 1985 at 50.2 percent. Participation for males was up slightly to 72.8 percent but this was still below the levels attained in the 1970's.

LFPR's advanced from 1984 to 1985 among total whites and blacks. Rates for both total whites (61.3 percent) and white women (49.9 percent) were at record levels in 1985. Black males were the only group in the state to register

a slightly lower participation rate (64.9 percent) in 1985 than in 1984 (65.0 percent); this marked the fourth straight year of decline. At 51.5 percent, participation in the labor force among black women remained higher than for all women.

Despite year-to-year increases, labor force participation rates in the state followed historical trends and remained considerably below national averages. In the U.S., the overall LFPR rose to 64.8 percent in 1985, a record high. Increasing participation among women was the principal reason for the overall uptrend, as their rate reached 54.5 percent. For total men, labor force participation remained fairly steady at 76.3 percent. Among white (77.0 percent), black (70.8 percent) and Hispanic men (80.4 percent) in the nation, LFPR's were stable from 1984 to 1985. White (54.1 percent) and black (56.5 percent) women registered higher rates in 1985, while Hispanic women in the U.S. saw a slight dip (-0.4 percentage point) over the year to 49.4 percent.

Resident Employment and Unemployment

Resident employment in New York State reached a record 7,764,000 in 1985 and was up 258,000 from 1984. The year-to-year statewide gain of 3.4 percent was higher than the national average increase of 2.0 percent. New York fared well in comparison to other states from 1984 to 1985--only California (+369,000) exceeded New York in the number of additional residents employed over the year. Only 10 of the other 49 states had a higher percentage change in resident employment than New York over the year. South Carolina ranked first at 5.8 percent. Four states--Kentucky (-21,000), Wisconsin (-11,000), Iowa (-10,000) and Wyoming (-4,000)--registered employment declines from 1984 to 1985.

In 1985, New York accounted for 7.2 percent of all the nation's total resident employment, but the state was responsible for 12.0 percent of the national gain in employment from 1984 to 1985. Again, only California surpassed New York's standing, with 11.2 percent of the U.S. employment and 17.2 percent of the nationwide year-to-year gain.

All of the state's major areas except Elmira (-100) and Utica-Rome (-500) contributed to the statewide increase from 1984 to 1985. The New York PMSA (+179,700) and Nassau-Suffolk PMSA (+36,900) accounted for the largest portion. Among major areas upstate, the Rochester MSA (+9,000) had the largest advance over the year. The combined counties outside of the major labor areas added roughly 5,400 to employment from year to year.

The number of unemployed New York State residents dropped 40,000 from 1984 to 544,000 in 1985; this was the lowest annual average since 1974 when it was 482,000. As a percent of the civilian labor force, unemployment slid to 6.5 percent in 1985, its lowest level since 1974. Additional information on unemployment begins on page 17.

Full-time and Part-time Status

The number of persons in New York State's full-time labor force advanced 217,000 from 1984 to 7,187,000 in 1985, the highest level for the series. Those employed on full-time schedules increased 266,000 over the year to 6,438,000, while those employed part-time for economic reasons--as well as those unemployed but looking for full-time work--both declined from 1984 to 1985. Since 1975*, the state's full-time labor force has grown nearly 600,000 (9.1 percent), with those employed full-time rising 711,000 (12.4 percent). Those employed part-time for economic reasons expanded 35,000, while the unemployed looking for full-time work declined 150,000 from 1975 to 1985.

Since 1980, the number of women in the state's full-time labor force grew 226,000, while the number of men climbed 131,000.

* Data were not compiled for 1973 and 1974.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX AND RACE
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1975 - 1985

Year	All persons 16 and over			White			Black and other races *			Hispanic		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
New York State												
1975	58.0	75.7	43.0	58.4	76.6	42.6	55.5	69.4	45.5	ina	ina	ina
1976	58.1	75.1	43.5	58.5	76.0	42.9	55.7	68.4	46.6	ina	ina	ina
1977	58.3	74.7	44.3	58.6	75.4	43.8	56.6	69.5	47.3	ina	ina	ina
1978	59.1	74.4	46.0	59.2	75.0	45.4	58.7	70.4	49.7	ina	ina	ina
1979	60.3	75.1	47.6	60.5	75.7	47.1	59.5	71.1	50.9	ina	ina	ina
1980	59.9	74.4	47.6	60.3	75.5	47.0	57.1	66.6	49.9	ina	ina	ina
1981	59.8	73.3	48.2	60.0	74.2	47.5	58.8	68.2	51.8	ina	ina	ina
1982	59.4	73.0	47.7	59.6	73.7	47.3	57.1	67.4	49.4	ina	ina	ina
1983	59.4	73.2	47.9	59.7	74.0	47.6	56.4	67.2	48.3	ina	ina	ina
1984	59.3	72.4	48.0	59.7	73.5	47.6	56.2	65.0	49.4	ina	ina	ina
1985	60.7	72.8	50.2	61.3	74.0	49.9	57.3	64.9	51.5	52.7	71.2	38.2
United States												
1975	61.2	77.9	46.3	61.5	78.7	45.9	59.6	71.5	49.2	ina	ina	ina
1976	61.6	77.5	47.3	61.8	78.4	46.9	59.8	71.2	50.4	ina	ina	ina
1977	62.3	77.7	48.4	62.5	78.5	48.0	60.4	71.6	51.1	ina	ina	ina
1978	63.2	77.9	50.0	63.3	78.6	49.4	62.2	72.6	53.5	ina	ina	ina
1979	63.7	77.8	50.9	63.9	78.6	50.5	62.2	72.5	53.7	ina	ina	ina
1980	63.8	77.4	51.5	64.1	78.2	51.2	61.0	70.3	53.2	ina	ina	ina
1981	63.9	77.0	52.1	64.3	77.9	51.9	60.8	70.0	53.5	ina	ina	ina
1982	64.0	76.6	52.6	64.3	77.4	52.4	61.0	70.1	53.7	ina	ina	ina
1983	64.0	76.4	52.9	64.3	77.1	52.7	61.5	70.6	54.2	ina	ina	ina
1984	64.4	76.4	53.6	64.6	77.1	53.3	62.2	70.8	55.2	64.9	80.7	49.8
1985	64.8	76.3	54.5	65.0	77.0	54.1	62.9	70.8	56.5	64.6	80.4	49.4

* 1974-1979 data include all races except white. Beginning with 1980, data are for blacks only.

ina = information not available. Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. National data for 1984 have been revised to reflect these changes. Data shown for Hispanics in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey; Employment and Earnings, January 1985 and January 1986; Handbook of Labor Statistics, December 1980 and December 1983; and Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey: A Databook, Volume 1, September 1982.

In New York State, the part-time labor force was virtually unchanged from 1984 to 1985 at 1,121,000. A gain of 11,000 in the number of persons employed on voluntary part-time was nearly offset by a decline of 10,000 in the number of unemployed looking for part-time work. Since 1975, the part-time labor force has grown 76,000, with a gain of 108,000 in the employed and a drop of 32,000 in the unemployed.

Over the last five years, 11,000 more women have joined the state's part-time labor force, while the number of men declined 51,000. For more detail on the full- and part-time labor force, see Appendix Table A-9.

Outlook

Projections prepared by the New York State Division of the Budget indicate that the count of persons in the state's civilian labor force will continue upward through 1987. Resident employment should increase by roughly 289,000 or 3.7 percent from 1985 through 1987. Total unemployment is expected to recede by almost 30,000 to a level of 514,000, bringing the state unemployment rate down to an average of about 6.0 percent in 1987.

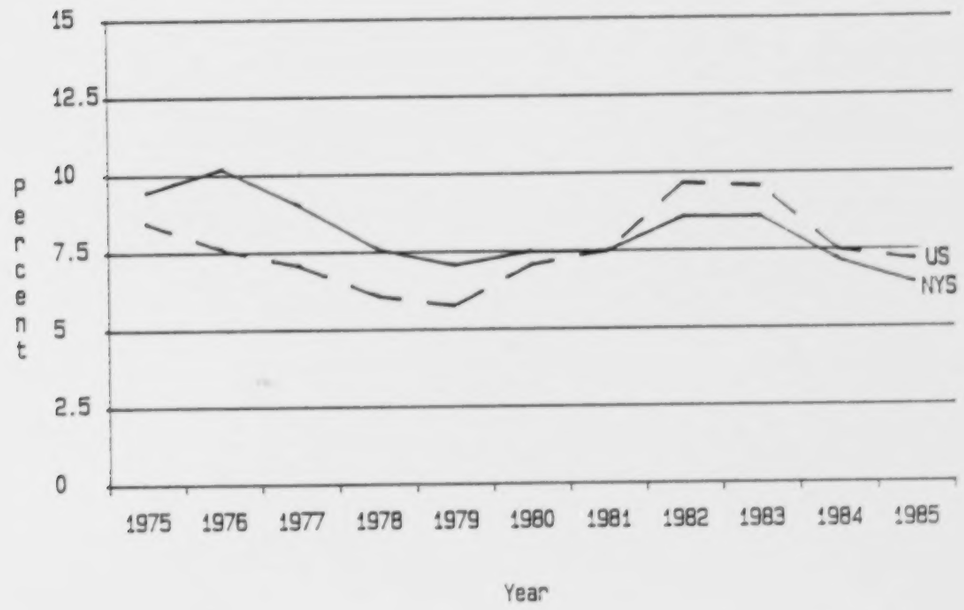
UNEMPLOYMENT

Recent Trends

New York State's annual average unemployment rate declined to 6.5 percent in 1985, the lowest level since 1974.

The state's unemployment rate remained below the nation's for the fourth consecutive year, with the gap between the two (0.7 of a percentage point) widening somewhat from the 1984 (0.3 of a percentage point) figure. Compared with the other 49 states and the District of Columbia, New York improved its rank from 1984 to 1985--in 1984, a total of 27 states had lower unemployment rates than New York, while in 1985, 21 states had lower rates.

Chart 1. AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1975 - 1985



Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The national jobless rate was down slightly from 7.5 percent in 1984 to 7.2 percent in 1985 as 31 states and the District of Columbia recorded lower unemployment rates over the year. The states with the lowest unemployment rates in 1985 were Massachusetts and New Hampshire at 3.9 percent; West Virginia had the highest rate at 13.0 percent. Alabama registered the largest year-to-year decline in the annual average rate, -2.2 percentage points to 8.9 percent. The biggest over-the-year increases were registered in Arizona and Louisiana, up 1.5 percentage points to 6.5 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Among neighboring states, only Pennsylvania at 8.0 percent had a higher unemployment rate than New York. The gap between the New York (6.5 percent) and New Jersey (5.7 percent) rates narrowed to 0.8 of a percentage point in 1985 but jobless rates in other surrounding states--Massachusetts (3.9 percent), Vermont (4.8 percent), and Connecticut (4.9 percent)--remained much lower than New York's.

Among New York State's major labor areas, the Elmira MSA had the highest unemployment rate in 1985 at 8.3 percent (up from 7.9 percent in 1984), while the Poughkeepsie MSA continued to have the lowest at 3.6 percent (down from 4.3 percent in 1984).

The annual average number of unemployed persons declined from 1984 to 1985 in 29 states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage drop occurred in Alabama (-20.0 percent); New York ranked 15th on the list with a downtrend of 6.8 percent. Despite the nationwide reduction in the number of unemployed persons from year to year, Arizona recorded a significant 35 percent increase.

Table 8. NUMBER UNEMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1975 - 1985

(Annual averages)

Year	Number unemployed				Unemployment rate	
	New York State (000's)	Percent change from previous year	United States (000's)	Percent change from previous year	New York State	United States
1975	727	50.8	7,929	53.8	9.5	8.5
1976	789	8.5	7,406	-6.6	10.3	7.7
1977	705	-10.6	6,991	-5.6	9.1	7.1
1978	604	-14.3	6,202	-11.3	7.7	6.1
1979	571	-5.5	6,137	-1.0	7.1	5.8
1980	597	4.6	7,637	24.4	7.5	7.1
1981	612	2.5	8,273	8.3	7.6	7.6
1982	684	11.8	10,678	29.1	8.6	9.7
1983	688	0.6	10,717	0.4	8.6	9.6
1984	584	-15.1	8,539	-20.3	7.2	7.5
1985	544	-6.8	8,312	-2.7	6.5	7.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

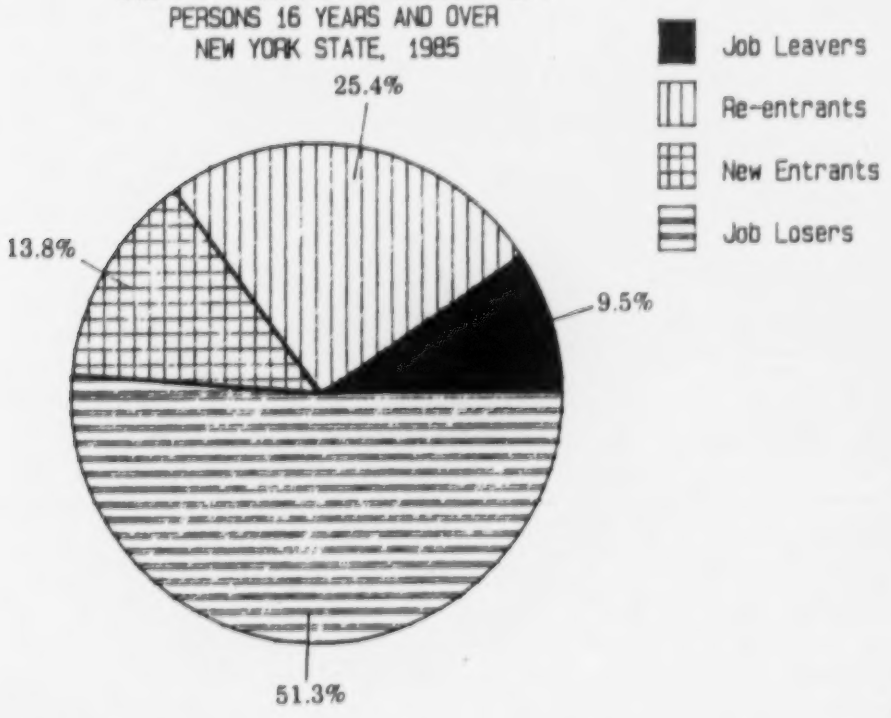
Reasons for Unemployment

The Current Population Survey categorizes unemployment according to the status of individuals at the time they began to look for work. The reasons for unemployment are divided into four major groups:

1. Job losers--persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work, and persons on layoff.
2. Job leavers--persons who quit or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work.
3. Reentrants--persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer but were out of the labor force before beginning their most recent efforts to look for work.
4. New entrants--persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer.

General economic trends in the state or nation are usually reflected in changes in the reasons for unemployment. Slackening business conditions and corresponding layoffs result in larger proportions of job losers; job opportunities become relatively scarce and fewer people quit or leave jobs or enter or

Chart 2. REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE, 1985



Source: U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

reenter the labor force. Conversely, improving conditions result in fewer layoffs; people become more willing to leave their jobs to look for better opportunities and the greater availability of jobs draws people into the labor market.

Continued improvement in the economy and an optimistic outlook among jobseekers in 1985 were reflected in both state and national data. Job losers (as a proportion of the total unemployed) in the state declined from 53.2 percent in 1984 to 51.3 percent in 1985 (the lowest percentage since 1979), while in the nation, the percentage dropped from 51.8 percent to 49.8 percent. The job leaver and reentrant categories both expanded from 1984 to 1985 in New York State and the United States. In 1985, the percentage of the unemployed who were new entrants into the labor force receded in both the state and nation.

The proportion of job losers declined from 1984 to 1985 among women, total whites and total blacks in the state. The biggest slide occurred among women (-5.1 percentage points) over the year. Small increases in the proportion of job losers were registered for men (+0.4 of a percentage point) and teenagers (+1.0 percentage point). In the nation, the proportion of job losers was down among all groups except teenagers (+0.6 of a percentage point) and blacks (+0.7 of a percentage point). In the state, the representation of job leavers and new entrants broadened among men, women, total whites and total blacks. Teenagers (16-19 years old) recorded a cutback in job leavers, but an upswing of 5.5 percentage points in new entrants over the year. The proportion of reentrants increased from 1984 to 1985 in all population groups in the state for which data are available. For the U.S. as a whole, job leavers made up a larger proportion of the unemployed from 1984 to 1985 for all population groups except blacks (-0.1 of a percentage point) who experienced little change over the year. The reentrants category expanded for all groups in the nation except Hispanics (-0.1 of a percentage point). Except for women, the new entrants group contracted in all the nation's population groups from 1984 to 1985. Appendix Table A-10 shows historical data on reasons for unemployment for the total unemployed in New York State as well as for selected demographic groups.

Table 9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED, BY REASON
NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES
1984 AND 1985

(Annual averages)

Reason	New York State		United States		Difference	
					N.Y. - U.S.	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
All reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Job losers	53.2	51.3	51.8	49.8	1.4	1.5
On layoff	13.5	12.8	13.7	13.9	-0.2	-1.1
Job leavers	8.2	9.5	9.6	10.6	-1.4	-1.1
Reentrants	22.4	25.4	25.6	27.1	-3.2	-1.7
New entrants	16.2	13.8	13.0	12.5	3.2	1.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

Duration of Unemployment

A shorter duration of unemployment is another indicator of an improved economy. In New York State, the proportion of persons unemployed 27 weeks or more diminished from 21.3 percent in 1984 to 17.1 percent of the total jobless in 1985. Those unemployed 15 weeks or more also declined over the year, from 36.3 percent to 32.5 percent of the total. More than a third (36.5 percent) of the state's jobless were out of work for less than five weeks in 1985, while almost another third (31.0 percent) were unemployed from 5 to 14 weeks.

In the nation, the unemployed were also out of work for shorter time periods in 1985 than 1984. Those out of work 27 or more weeks fell from 19.1 percent to 15.4 percent of the total over the year; those unemployed for 15 or more weeks declined from 32.1 percent to 27.7 percent. In the nation, the group unemployed less than five weeks rose from 39.2 percent in 1984 to 42.1 percent in 1985. The 5 to 14 week group was also up, from 28.7 percent to 30.2 percent.

Table 10. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1984 AND 1985

(Annual averages)

Duration	New York State		United States		Difference N.Y. - U.S.	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Less than 5 weeks	33.7	36.5	39.2	42.1	-5.5	-5.6
5-14 weeks	30.0	31.0	28.7	30.2	1.3	0.8
15+ weeks	36.3	32.5	32.1	27.7	4.2	4.8
27+ weeks	21.3	17.1	19.1	15.4	2.2	1.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

The duration of unemployment was shorter from 1984 to 1985 for all population sub-groups in New York State for which data are available. The proportions of those unemployed 15 or more weeks and 27 or more weeks were down for all groups. Conversely, increments were noted in the proportion of jobless out of work less than 5 weeks. Little change occurred in the distribution of those unemployed from 5 to 14 weeks, except among blacks where the total rose from 30.0 percent in 1984 to 34.1 percent in 1985. Despite the overall shorter duration of joblessness from year to year, males and blacks in the state still tended to be out of work longer than other groups.

In the nation, there was a decrease from 1984 to 1985 in the proportion of unemployed in the longer time periods (15 weeks and over and 27 weeks and over) for all population groups. (See Appendix Table A-11 for historical data on the duration of unemployment in the state among all persons 16 years and over, men, women, whites, blacks, and youths aged 16-19 years.)

Unemployment by Age and Sex

The youth (aged 16-19 years) unemployment rate in New York State narrowed somewhat from 19.4 percent in 1984 to 18.8 percent in 1985; this was the lowest rate since 1974 when it was also 18.8 percent. Their proportion of the total jobless in the state in 1985 was 16.2 percent, little changed from 1984 (16.6 percent) but still disproportionately high compared to their representation in the civilian labor force (5.6 percent). Nationally, the teenage unemployment rate was down slightly from 18.9 percent in 1984 to 18.6 percent in 1985. Youths made up 17.7 percent of the nation's jobless in 1985, about the same as in 1984 (17.6 percent).

Young adults (aged 20 to 24) in New York State also continued to comprise a higher share of total unemployment (22.6 percent) in 1985 than of the civilian labor force (13.5 percent). The same was true for the U.S. (20.9 percent of the unemployed versus 13.6 percent of the civilian labor force.)

Persons in the prime working age group (25 to 44 years) accounted for 42.6 percent of the state's unemployed in 1985, up from 40.6 percent in 1984. In 1985, they made up nearly half (49.1 percent) of New York State's civilian labor force. The same relationship held true in the nation--persons aged 25 to 44 made up a smaller proportion of the unemployed (44.3 percent) in 1985 than the labor force (51.6 percent).

Table 11. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUP NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1984 AND 1985

(Annual averages)

Population group	New York State		United States	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
All persons, 16 years and over	7.2	6.5	7.5	7.2
Males	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.0
Females	7.2	6.3	7.6	7.4
Both sexes, 20 years and over	6.4	5.8	6.7	6.4
Males	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.2
Females	6.3	5.6	6.8	6.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years	19.4	18.8	18.9	18.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

Older workers (aged 55 and over) accounted for 8.7 percent of the state's jobless in 1985, up 0.5 of a percentage point from 1984. In the U.S., 7.3 percent of the unemployed were older workers in 1985, compared with 7.7 percent in 1984. In the state (14.9 percent) and nation (12.9 percent) their proportion of the labor force was much larger.

The unemployment rate for women in New York State dropped to 6.3 percent in 1985, down 0.9 of a percentage point from 1984 and at its lowest point for the series which dates back to 1974. Among men in the state, the jobless rate fell from 7.3 percent in 1984 to 6.7 percent in 1985, the lowest rate for men since 1979 when it was also 6.7 percent. Nationally, the female jobless rate was little changed from 7.6 percent in 1984 to 7.4 percent in 1985. A slightly larger decline occurred in the nation's unemployment rate for men--7.4 percent in 1984 to 7.0 percent in 1985.

Table 12. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER BY SEX AND AGE GROUP NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1984 AND 1985

(Annual averages)

Group	New York State		United States		Difference	
					N.Y. - U.S.	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Total 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
16-19 years	16.6	16.2	17.6	17.7	-1.0	-1.5
20-24 years	23.8	22.6	21.5	20.9	2.3	1.7
25-44 years	40.6	42.6	43.4	44.3	-2.8	-1.7
45-54 years	10.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	1.1	0.1
55-64 years	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.2	0.2	1.2
65 and over	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.2
Total males	56.8	57.5	55.6	54.4	1.2	3.1
16-19 years	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.7	-0.6	-0.7
20-24 years	15.2	14.0	12.0	11.4	3.2	2.6
25-44 years	22.6	23.7	24.0	23.5	-1.4	0.2
45-54 years	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.5	0.7	0.2
55-64 years	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	-0.6	0.9
65 years and over	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.0
Total females	43.0	42.3	44.4	45.6	-1.4	-3.3
16-19 years	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	-0.5	-1.0
20-24 years	8.6	8.6	9.5	9.6	-0.9	-1.0
25-44 years	18.0	19.1	19.4	20.8	-1.4	-1.7
45-54 years	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	0.4	-0.1
55-64 years	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.4
65 years and over	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

Unemployment by Selected Population Group

In the state, the white unemployment rate was down from 6.3 percent in 1984 to 5.9 percent in 1985, although whites made up a somewhat larger percentage of the total jobless in 1985 (74.8 percent) than in 1984 (72.9 percent). The black unemployment rate in New York State decreased by more than two percentage points over the year to 11.2 percent. The black proportion of total unemployed also declined from 24.1 percent to 22.8 percent in 1985. The Hispanic unemployment rate was 12.7 percent in 1985; Hispanics comprised 18.0 percent of total state joblessness (comparable 1984 data for Hispanics are not available). Except for Hispanics, unemployment rates for all population groups were lower in the state than in the U.S. in 1985.

The nation's unemployment rate for whites dipped 0.3 of a percentage point from 1984 to 6.2 percent in 1985. Their proportion of the total unemployed in the nation remained fairly steady at 74.5 percent. Nationally, the black jobless rate was lowered from 15.9 percent to 15.1 percent over the year; their proportion of total unemployed held constant at 22.4 percent. The Hispanic unemployment rate in the U.S. was 10.5 percent in 1985, about the same as it was in 1984 (10.7 percent); they made up 9.4 percent of total U.S. joblessness in 1985, up from 9.1 percent in 1984. In 1985, Hispanics comprised nearly twice (18.0 percent) the proportion of unemployed in the state compared with the nation (9.4 percent).

Table 13. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1984 AND 1985

(Annual averages)

Group	New York State		United States	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
All persons, 16 years and over	7.2	6.5	7.5	7.2
White	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.2
Black	13.3	11.2	15.9	15.1
Hispanic	ina	12.7	10.7	10.5
Males	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.0
White	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.1
Black	14.3	13.0	16.4	15.3
Hispanic	ina	12.7	10.5	10.2
Females	7.2	6.3	7.6	7.4
White	6.3	5.7	6.5	6.4
Black	12.3	9.5	15.4	14.9
Hispanic	ina	12.7	11.1	11.0

ina = information not available. Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. National data for 1984 have been revised to reflect these changes. Data shown in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

NOTE: Hispanics may be of any race; thus, they may be included in either the white or black population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

Table 14. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER BY SEX AND SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE AND UNITED STATES 1984 AND 1985

(Annual averages)

Group	New York State		United States	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
All persons, 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	72.9	74.8	74.6	74.5
Black	24.1	22.8	22.4	22.4
Hispanic	ina	18.0	9.1	9.4
Males	56.8	57.5	55.6	54.4
White	42.1	43.2	42.2	41.2
Black	13.2	13.1	11.7	11.4
Hispanic	ina	10.7	5.4	5.6
Females	43.0	42.3	44.4	45.6
White	31.0	31.4	32.5	33.3
Black	11.1	9.7	10.7	11.0
Hispanic	ina	7.4	3.7	3.8

ina = information not available. Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. National data for 1984 have been revised to reflect these changes. Data shown in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

NOTE: Hispanics may be of any race; thus, they may be included in either the white or black population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey and EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, January 1986.

Unemployment Covered by Unemployment Insurance

The number of individuals in the state collecting unemployment insurance (UI) benefits declined by more than 25,000 from 1984 to 750,161 in 1985. A basic difference between UI beneficiaries and individuals not covered by unemployment insurance is that beneficiaries have had recent work experience and are usually not recent or new entrants into the labor force; for the most part they are job losers rather than job leavers. Recent entrants or job leavers are generally ineligible for or not entitled to UI benefits.

Significant characteristics of the 750,161 individuals receiving UI benefits in New York State during 1985 include the following:

- Only 2.3 percent of the total were under 20 years of age reflecting the fact that most of the unemployed in this age group lacked the qualifying work experience which would make them eligible to collect UI benefits. Persons in the prime working age group (25-44 years) comprised slightly over half (50.5 percent) of the total receiving benefits but only about 42.6 percent of the total jobless. Despite an overall decline in the number of beneficiaries from 1984 to 1985, a small increment occurred among those aged 35 to 39 (+1,129). Older workers (aged 55 and over) accounted for just under 15 percent of all beneficiaries, but 8.7 percent of the total unemployed in 1985. Except for the 35 to 39 year age cohort, beneficiaries were reduced in all age groups over the year; the largest reduction was among those under 20 years of age (-13.1 percent).

- The occupational distribution of beneficiaries was little changed from 1984 to 1985. More than half (56.1 percent) were blue-collar workers, while 14.6 percent were clerical workers and another 11.0 percent were service workers. Each of the remaining occupational groups made up less than 10 percent of total beneficiaries in 1985. Only managerial (+858) and farming, forestry and fishery (+13) occupational group beneficiaries increased in number from 1984.

- The number of beneficiaries who last worked in manufacturing rose 3,099 from 1984. A jump of 8,277 from durable goods industries overshadowed a decline of 5,178 among those from nondurable industries. The proportion of former manufacturing workers among all UI beneficiaries rose slightly (+1.4 percentage points) to 32.3 percent in 1985. Workers from services (19.4 percent), trade (17.0 percent) and construction (11.9 percent) were the largest groups in 1985 among nonmanufacturing industries. Wholesale trade (+893); transportation and public utilities (+746); construction (+568); and mining (+244) industries recorded small increases in beneficiaries from 1984 to 1985.

- Nearly two-thirds of beneficiaries in 1985 had completed at least 12 years of education; more than a quarter (26.3 percent) had some post-high school education.

- Minorities accounted for 28.5 percent of all beneficiaries in 1985, up less than a percentage point from 1984. There was a slight rise (+851) in the number of black (not Hispanic) beneficiaries over the year, while Hispanics dropped by a little more than 1,000.

- Women made up 42.9 percent of the 1985 beneficiary total, little changed from their 1984 porportion (42.5 percent). Among women beneficiaries, 44.1 percent last worked in blue-collar occupations in 1985, while another 26.0 percent were former clerical workers. Industry of last employment shows that 38.9 percent of women were from manufacturing industries, 24.5 percent from services and 17.7 percent from trade.

Table 15. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS, REGULAR PROGRAM
NEW YORK STATE
1985

Characteristics	Number	Percent of total
	AGE GROUPS	
All ages	750,161	100.0
Under 20 years	16,933	2.3
20-24 years	111,788	14.9
25-34 years	226,392	30.2
35-39 years	84,356	11.2
40-44 years	68,064	9.1
45-54 years	113,677	15.2
55-59 years	52,847	7.0
60-64 years	37,961	5.1
65 and over	18,958	2.5
Unknown	19,185	2.6
	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	
All groups	750,161	100.0
White 1/	512,182	68.3
Black 1/	103,040	13.7
American Indian	3,178	0.4
Other nonwhite	21,819	2.9
Hispanic	85,626	11.4
Unknown/unreported	24,316	3.2
	YEARS OF EDUCATION	
All groups	750,161	100.0
Less than 8 years	53,108	7.1
8 years	37,995	5.1
9 to 11 years	129,768	17.3
12 years	293,494	39.1
13 to 15 years	117,713	15.7
16 years and over	79,716	10.6
Unreported	38,367	5.1
	OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	
All occupations	750,161	100.0
Professional	48,287	6.4
Technical	13,158	1.8
Managerial	30,544	4.1
Clerical	109,218	14.6
Sales	24,280	3.2
Blue collar	420,762	56.1
Farming, forestry, fishery	4,068	0.5
Service (except private household)	82,310	11.0
Private household service	1,032	0.1
Unknown/unreported	16,502	2.2
	INDUSTRY OF LAST EMPLOYMENT	
All industries	750,161	100.0
Manufacturing	242,373	32.3
Durable goods	104,004	13.9
Nondurable goods	138,369	18.4
Nonmanufacturing (excluding government)	451,792	60.2
Agriculture and related	10,143	1.4
Mining	2,150	0.3
Construction	89,618	11.9
Transportation and public utilities	41,464	5.5
Trade	127,766	17.0
Wholesale	46,368	6.2
Retail	81,398	10.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	34,846	4.6
Services	145,805	19.4
Government	33,055	4.4
Unknown/unreported	22,941	3.1

1. Excludes Hispanics.
NOTE: Data relate to beneficiaries in Regular Program (first 26 weeks of unemployment insurance compensation).

Chart 3. Distribution of
UI Beneficiaries, by Industry
New York State, 1985

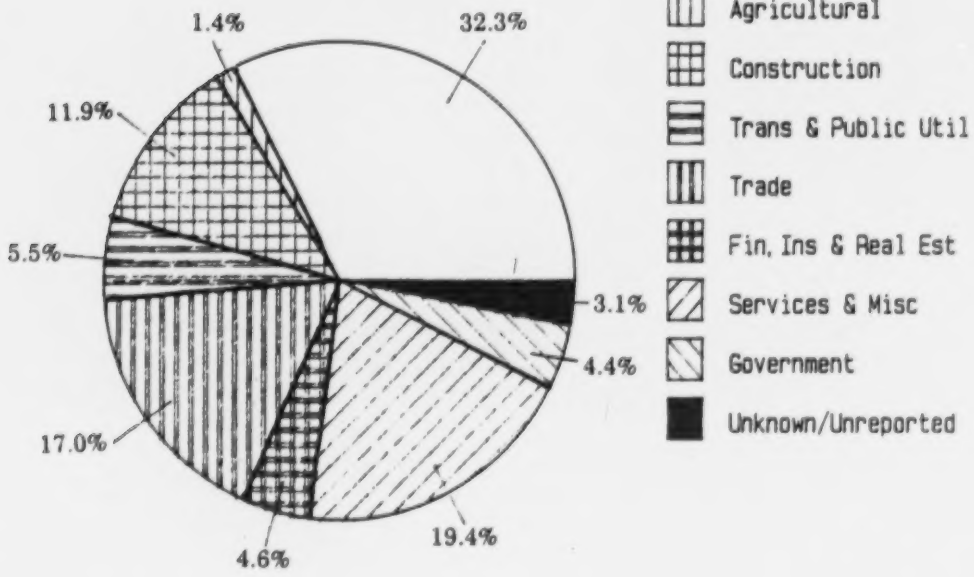
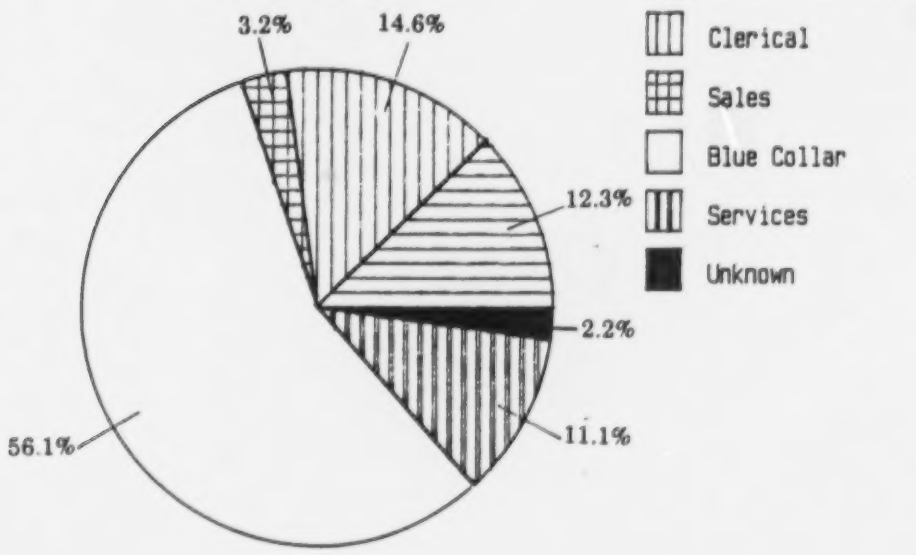


Chart 4. Distribution of
UI Beneficiaries, by Occupation
New York State, 1985



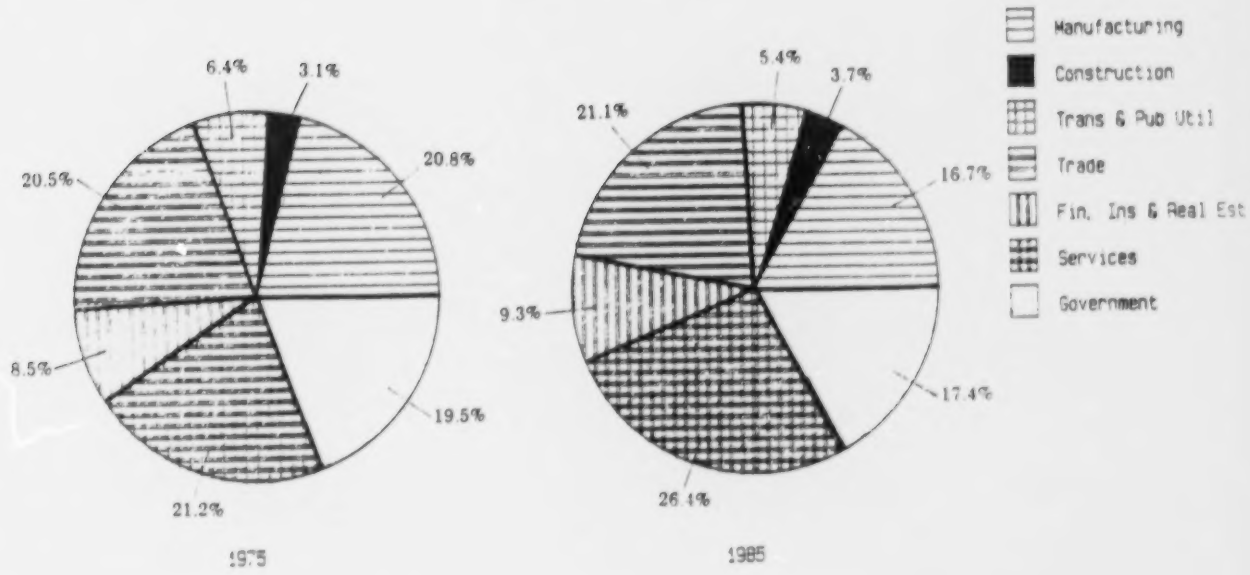
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Long-Term Trends 1975-1985

The state job picture was influenced by three national economic slowdowns in the last 10 years--late 1973 through early 1975; the first half of 1980; and mid-1981 to late 1982. There was some "lag effect" in New York State from the first downturn--layoffs continued in some categories through 1975 and 1976. Setbacks were not as severe in the two more recent recessions.

The general shift of jobs from manufacturing to nonmanufacturing became more pronounced in both the U.S. and New York State in the last 10 years. Manufacturing was the biggest employer in the nation in 1975, accounting for about 24 percent of all nonfarm jobs; by 1985 it had slipped to third place (19.9 percent), behind trade (23.7 percent) and services (22.4 percent). In New York State, the shift had already occurred by 1975; the service industry was the state's largest employer and accounted for 21.2 percent of nonfarm jobs, while manufacturing ranked second with 20.8 percent. By 1985, the factory sector had dropped to fourth place (16.7 percent), well behind services (26.4 percent) and also outranked by trade (21.1 percent) and government (17.4 percent).

CHART 5. NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
New York State
1975 AND 1985



After recessionary job losses in 1975 and 1976, nonagricultural employment resumed expansion statewide, and by 1980 had surpassed its record high level set in 1969. From 1981 to 1982, approximately 33,000 jobs (or less than one percent of total employment) were lost to the cyclical downturn, but steady increments in employment took place in 1983, 1984 and 1985. By 1985, nonfarm jobs averaged 7,754,700--a record high and a gain of 13.5 percent from a decade earlier.

Over the 10-year period, growth was concentrated in nonfactory industries, up more than a million jobs or almost 20 percent. Except for 1976, services expanded each year to a record 2,049,500 in 1985. Ever-increasing demand for business (+172,400) and health (+145,000) services was a major factor in the service industry build-up. The trade industry accrued 231,300 jobs between 1975 and 1985, with setbacks in only two years, 1975 and 1980. Nearly 80 percent of the gain was in retail trade, where eating and drinking places added 96,700 jobs.

During the period 1975-1985, employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry swelled 141,600 to 718,900. A boost in security and commodity brokers (+63,800) and banking (+47,700) contributed to the skyrocketing job count. Construction employment was up by more than a third from the 1975 level and in 1985, surpassed even the high marks set in the early 1970's.

Government employment averages were little changed over the decade; jobs increased 21,200 or 1.6 percent as a gain of 41,900 in state government offset losses of 14,400 in federal and 6,300 in local government. Transportation, communication, and public utilities was the only nonfactory industry division on the downgrade from 1975 to 1985. Reductions of 20,000 in telephone and telegraph and 9,900 in railroad transportation canceled out small increments in other components.

Manufacturing employment dwindled to 1,295,200 in 1985, off 126,700 or 8.9 percent from 1975. Setbacks in nondurables (-84,400) were double those in the durable (-42,200) industries.

Table 16 presents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by major industry division from 1975 to 1985.

Table 16. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE, 1975-1985

(Annual averages in thousands)

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	6,829.9	6,789.5	6,857.6	7,044.5	7,179.4	7,207.1	7,287.3	7,254.6	7,313.3	7,572.3	7,754.7
Manufacturing	1,421.9	1,438.9	1,459.6	1,481.2	1,492.8	1,445.1	1,433.3	1,352.5	1,302.4	1,326.3	1,295.2
Durable goods	766.7	774.6	790.1	811.2	831.5	803.0	798.0	750.8	715.9	736.4	724.5
Nondurable goods	655.1	664.3	669.5	670.0	661.3	642.1	635.3	601.7	586.5	589.9	570.7
Nonmanufacturing	5,408.1	5,350.6	5,398.0	5,563.3	5,686.6	5,762.0	5,854.0	5,902.1	6,010.9	6,246.0	6,459.5
Mining	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7
Construction	211.7	189.4	190.2	199.2	210.3	209.3	213.2	219.6	230.8	255.2	284.8
Transportation and public utilities	434.0	428.1	425.3	430.3	433.8	431.4	429.7	422.0	406.7	418.5	416.1
Trade	1,402.3	1,414.4	1,427.6	1,454.7	1,476.8	1,465.2	1,465.7	1,468.4	1,503.4	1,576.9	1,633.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	577.3	575.3	577.8	586.9	605.4	626.2	654.9	670.6	686.7	704.4	718.9
Services	1,466.7	1,462.7	1,499.5	1,570.8	1,643.2	1,709.4	1,783.8	1,821.3	1,876.9	1,966.1	2,049.5
Government	1,328.7	1,273.6	1,270.8	1,315.1	1,311.3	1,314.4	1,300.3	1,293.7	1,299.6	1,318.2	1,349.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Area Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Trends, 1975-1985

Almost every major area in New York State recorded a growth in jobs from 1975 to 1985; the Elmira MSA (-2,500 or 6.7 percent) was the only exception. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA skyrocketed over the decade to 1,071,900, an advance of 282,500 or 35.8 percent. The downstate suburban counties, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester, marked substantial percentage gains from 1975 to 1985. New York City recovered about 200,000 jobs but at 3,485,900, the count was still considerably below the high levels of the late 1960's. The downstate area as a whole contributed more than half a million new jobs from 1975 to 1985.

Upstate, the Rochester (+66,600), Albany-Schenectady-Troy (+62,600) and Syracuse (+53,400) MSA's added the largest number of new workers over the ten-year period. Substantial percentage gains occurred in the Poughkeepsie MSA (+31.5 percent) and Orange County PMSA (+29.4 percent). The combined upstate major areas added 270,100 jobs to the state total between 1975 and 1985.

With the exception of Cortland, Hamilton and Yates counties, nonagricultural wage and salary employment expanded in all nonmetropolitan counties during the decade. Ulster (+13,200 or 30.6 percent), Tompkins (+8,200 or 27.1 percent), and Clinton (+6,300 or 30.0 percent) counties had the largest build-up. As a group, the nonmetropolitan areas broadened their job count by 67,400 or 13.8 percent, about the same rate of increase as in the state as a whole (+13.5 percent).

TABLE 17. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND SELECTED AREAS
1975-1985

AREA	1975	1985	CHANGE 1975-1985 NET	CHANGE 1975-1985 PERCENT
NEW YORK STATE	6,829,900	7,754,700	924,800	13.5
NEW YORK COMBINED AREA (10 COUNTY)	4,465,300	5,059,000	593,700	13.3
NEW YORK PMSA	3,675,900	3,987,200	311,300	8.5
NEW YORK CITY	3,286,300	3,485,900	199,600	6.1
PUTNAM COUNTY	10,500	16,000	5,500	52.4
ROCKLAND COUNTY	72,700	93,200	20,500	28.2
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	306,400	392,200	85,800	28.0
NASSAU-SUFFOLK PMSA	789,400	1,071,900	282,500	35.8
UPSTATE METROPOLITAN AREAS				
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY MSA	319,500	382,100	62,600	19.6
BINGHAMTON MSA	99,500	118,300	18,800	18.9
BUFFALO-NIAGARA FALLS CMSA	485,000	493,200	8,200	1.7
ELMIRA MSA	37,400	34,900	-2,500	-6.7
GLENS FALLS MSA	34,300	42,100	7,800	22.7
ORANGE COUNTY PMSA	71,200	92,100	20,900	29.4
POUGHKEEPSIE MSA	87,300	114,800	27,500	31.5
ROCHESTER MSA	384,900	451,500	66,600	17.3
SYRACUSE MSA	234,700	288,100	53,400	22.8
UTICA-ROME MSA	110,600	117,400	6,800	6.1

Industry Employment Developments: 1984-1985

New York State's economy continued its strong performance in 1985. The Index of Business Activity, compiled by the New York State Department of Commerce, averaged 130 (1967=100) in 1985, a new peak and up four points from 1984. Nearly all major area business activity indices registered healthy increments from 1984 to 1985. The largest gains were posted in the Nassau-Suffolk and Poughkeepsie areas (+8 points each). The Elmira MSA (-2 points) was the only major area where the business activity index dropped.

In both the state and nation, nonfarm wage and salary employment improved for the third consecutive year. The rate of increase over the year (1984 to 1985) in the nation (+3.4 percent) outpaced that of the state (+2.4 percent). Five states in the U.S. lost jobs between 1984 and 1985--Oklahoma, West Virginia, North Dakota, Montana and Louisiana. New York State ranked fourth behind California, Florida and Texas in the number of nonfarm jobs added over the year.

All major labor areas in New York State had higher nonfarm employment in 1985 but expansions in the New York PMSA (+67,600) and Nassau-Suffolk PMSA (+39,900) accounted for nearly 59 percent of the year-to-year statewide uptrend. Among upstate major areas, the largest increases were reported in the Rochester MSA (+15,200 or 3.5 percent), Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA (+12,000 or 2.5 percent), Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA (+11,400 or 3.1 percent), and Syracuse MSA (+10,300 or 3.7 percent). In addition, the Orange County PMSA (+5.0 percent), Poughkeepsie MSA (+3.5 percent) and Glens Falls MSA (+2.9 percent) grew at faster rates than the state (+2.4 percent) as a whole. As a group, the nonmetropolitan counties had a growth rate of 2.2 percent from year-to-year. Sullivan (+1,400 or 6.1 percent), Ulster (+1,100 or 2.0 percent), Jefferson (+1,100 or 3.7 percent), and Clinton (+1,000 or 3.8 percent) counties had the largest year-to-year job hikes among counties outside of the major metropolitan areas, while small reductions occurred in Cortland (-200) and Seneca (-200) counties. Employment was unchanged over the year in Hamilton, Lewis and Yates counties.

Changes in nonfarm employment in New York State from 1984 to 1985 by major industry group are addressed in the following section.

Nonmanufacturing: Employment in nonfactory industries advanced for the eighth consecutive year and reached a new annual average peak of 6,459,500 in 1985. The state picked up 213,500 jobs, a 3.4 percent gain, compared with an increase of 4.3 percent nationally. Services and trade posted the largest hikes from year-to-year, contributing nearly two-thirds of all new nonfactory jobs. The only major nonmanufacturing sectors in the state that lost jobs were mining and transportation, communication, and public utilities.

Services and miscellaneous: The index of service activity reached an average level of 162 in 1985, a seven-point advance from 1984. The state's largest industry picked up 83,400 jobs over the year, up 4.2 percent and the tenth consecutive year of increase. At 2,049,500 in 1985, jobs were at a new all-time high. Hotels and other lodging places was the only component on the downgrade (-700). Among the remaining categories, business (+28,900), health (+21,300), social (+9,700) and "other" (+5,300) services added the most workers over the year. Noteworthy gains also occurred in legal (+4,900), educational

(+4,600), miscellaneous (+4,300), and amusement and recreational (+3,200) services. The state's business, amusement and recreational, health, legal, educational, social, miscellaneous and other services components stood at record high job levels in 1985.

In the nation, the service industry grew at a faster rate (+5.6 percent) than in the state.

Trade: Annual average employment for the state's second largest employer expanded for the fifth year in a row to a new peak of 1,633,600. An additional 56,700 jobs (+3.6 percent) were accrued between 1984 and 1985; an upswing in retail trade (+46,000 or 4.1 percent) outpaced hiring in wholesale trade (+10,700 or 2.3 percent). Wholesale trade grew for the second straight year and reached a high of 478,200. Retail trade moved up for the fourth straight year and at 1,155,400 in 1985, was at its highest level to date. Among the retail components, eating and drinking places (+15,400), food stores (+8,000) and miscellaneous retail (+6,900) provided the most new jobs from 1984 to 1985; the remaining subgroups had smaller increments. Building materials and garden supplies; food stores; furniture and home furnishings; eating and drinking places and miscellaneous retail surpassed previous employment records in 1985.

The nation's trade industry expanded by 4.8 percent between 1984 and 1985.

Government: Total government jobs were up 31,700 (2.4 percent) from 1984 to 1,349,900 in 1985, a new annual average high. Local government employment increased 21,100, with gains in both education (+10,200) and "other" local government (+11,100). State government advanced 6,200, with more than 80 percent of the hike outside of education. Federal government added 4,400; the bulk of the addition was in the U.S. Postal Service (+3,700).

Nationwide, government employment inched up 1.9 percent.

Finance, insurance and real estate: Employment grew for the ninth consecutive year and reached a record 718,900 in 1985. Between 1984 and 1985, this industry accrued 14,500 jobs (+2.1 percent), spurred by a strong housing and construction market and continued vigor in the stock market. Real estate and combination offices moved up 5,000 (+4.1 percent) while security and commodity brokers and service accelerated 4,200 (+3.3 percent). Smaller increments were marked in all other subgroups.

In the U.S., year-to-year growth in finance, insurance and real estate was more than double (+4.3 percent) that in the state.

Construction: Jobs skyrocketed by 11.6 percent (+29,600) from 1984 to 284,800 in 1985, a new high. The construction activity index shot up 13 points, and the value of construction contracts awarded in the state in 1985 totaled $10.9 billion, up 18 percent from 1984. According to the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, new housing units authorized by building permits in 1985 totaled over 58,000, a 30 percent increase from a year earlier.

For the fifth straight year, construction employment was up in the state. During the last year (1984-1985), general building contractors surged ahead 18.7 percent (+9,900) and special trade contractors soared 11.8 percent (+19,900). Employment in heavy construction was unchanged at 32,900.

Although growth in the nation's construction industry was strong (+7.3 percent), it did not match the state's performance.

Transportation, communication and public utilities: A job loss of 2,400 (-0.6 percent) brought employment down to 416,100. Declines occurred in communication (-5,400), especially telephone and telegraph (-5,800) where the breakup of AT&T had a significant impact on jobs. Growth in the transportation components (except railroads) was not strong enough to cancel the communication losses.

In the U.S., transportation, communication and public utilities expanded by 2.5 percent.

Manufacturing: Long-term job curtailment continued, as employment slipped 31,100 (-2.3 percent) from 1984 to 1,295,200, a new low. More than half of the loss was in nondurables. Despite the job decline, the index of factory output advanced three points from year-to-year to 115. In the nation, manufacturing employment was little changed from 1984, rising 0.1 of a percentage point.

Durable goods employment: Jobs in the state's hard goods industries fell 11,900 (-1.6 percent) from 1984 to 724,500 in 1985. Among the subcategories, the largest declines occurred in: machinery, except electrical (-3,700 or 2.4 percent); electrical and electronic machinery (-3,200 or 6.3 percent); and primary metals (-2,700 or 8.1 percent). Smaller dropoffs were noted in stone, clay and glass (-1,800 or 5.6 percent) and fabricated metals (-1,100 or 1.5 percent). Three industries fell to new lows: stone, clay and glass; primary metals; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

The only significant job gain from 1984 to 1985 was in transportation equipment, up 3,500 or 5.2 percent. For the second year in a row, the employment count was up, as the health of the domestic auto industry continued to improve slightly and payrolls expanded in aircraft and parts. However, at 70,900 in 1985, the transportation equipment job count remained more than 30,000 below the high levels of the 1960's. Other small upturns were registered in furniture and fixtures (+500 or 2.3 percent) and instruments and related products (+500 or 0.4 percent). Employment was stable in lumber and wood at 14,300.

Nationwide, durable goods employment was up slightly (+0.4 of a percentage point) from 1984.

Nondurable goods employment: Soft goods manufacturing lost 19,200 jobs (-3.3 percent) from 1984 and fell to a new low of 570,700 in 1985. All components except printing and publishing were down over the year. Competition from foreign imports continued to take its toll on the apparel (-9,400 or 6.5 percent) and leather (-3,300 or 15.3 percent) industries; these subgroups dropped off the most during the year. Hefty downslides were also noted in food and kindred products (-2,300 or 2.8 percent); paper and allied products (-1,700 or 3.7 percent); textile mill products (-1,500 or 4.7 percent); and chemicals and allied products (-1,100 or 1.7 percent). The following nondurable goods industries slipped to record lows in 1985: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; and leather and leather products.

Printing and publishing broadened its job count to 160,300, up 1,100 over the year. This marked the second consecutive year of increase and the highest level since 1973. Periodicals (+700) and newspapers (+400) had the biggest gains among printing and publishing components. This was the only soft goods industry with an uptrend since 1984.

Nondurable goods employment fell 0.4 of a percentage point in the nation between 1984 and 1985.

Table 18 presents nonagricultural wage and salary employment by industry for New York State for 1984 and 1985.

TABLE 18. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1984 AND 1985

INDUSTRY	1984	1985	CHANGE 1984-1985 NET	CHANGE 1984-1985 PERCENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	7,572,300	7,754,700	182,400	2.4
MANUFACTURING	1,326,300	1,295,200	-31,100	-2.3
DURABLE GOODS	736,400	724,500	-11,900	-1.6
LUMBER & WOOD	14,300	14,300	0	0.0
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	21,500	22,000	500	2.3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	8,800	9,500	700	8.0
PARTITIONS & FIXTURES	5,200	5,300	100	1.9
OTHER FURNITURE & FIXTURES	6,500	6,200	-300	-4.6
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	31,900	30,100	-1,800	-5.6
GLASS & GLASSWARE	8,200	6,700	-1,500	-18.3
MISC. NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODS.	9,400	8,400	-1,000	-10.6
OTHER STONE, CLAY & GLASS	14,300	15,000	700	4.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	33,500	30,800	-2,700	-8.1
BLAST FURNACES & BASIC STEEL	7,900	7,400	-500	-6.3
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	2,900	2,400	-500	-17.2
NONFERROUS ROLLING & DRAWING	12,200	11,200	-1,000	-8.2
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	4,900	4,600	-300	-6.1
OTHER PRIMARY METALS	5,600	5,300	-300	-5.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	72,500	71,400	-1,100	-1.5
CUTLERY, HAND TOOLS & HARDWARE	9,000	8,400	-600	-6.7
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODS.	21,300	22,600	1,300	6.1
SCREW MACHINE PRODS., BOLTS, ETC.	6,000	5,900	-100	-1.7
METAL FORGINGS & STAMPINGS	12,400	11,400	-1,000	-8.1
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	9,600	8,900	-700	-7.3
OTHER FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	14,300	14,200	-100	-0.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	156,800	153,100	-3,700	-2.4
ENGINES & TURBINES	12,800	13,200	400	3.1
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACH.	4,400	4,600	200	4.5
METALWORKING MACHINERY	19,600	19,200	-400	-2.0
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY	11,400	10,800	-600	-5.3
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY	21,000	21,100	100	0.5
OFFICE & COMPUTING MACHINES	58,000	55,800	-2,200	-3.8
REFRIG. & SVCE. INDUSTRY MACH.	10,900	10,100	-800	-7.3
OTHER MACHINERY, EXC. ELECTRICAL	18,700	18,400	-300	-1.6
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.	160,900	157,200	-3,700	-2.3
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS	16,400	15,800	-600	-3.7
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES	4,000	3,500	-500	-12.5
ELECT. LIGHTING & WIRING EQUIP.	23,400	22,600	-800	-3.4
RADIO & TV RECEIVING EQUIPMENT	4,600	4,200	-400	-8.7
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	50,600	50,400	-200	-0.4
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESS.	49,700	48,700	-1,000	-2.0
OTHER ELEC. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	12,200	12,000	-200	-1.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	67,400	70,900	3,500	5.2
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	31,700	34,500	2,800	8.8
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	29,500	30,600	1,100	3.7
OTHER TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	6,200	5,900	-300	-4.8
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	126,200	126,700	500	0.4
ENGINEERING & SCIENTIFIC INSTR.	12,300	12,400	100	0.8
MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEVICES	14,000	14,500	500	3.6
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES	13,600	13,600	0	0.0
OPTHALMIC GOODS	7,800	7,400	-400	-5.1
PHOTO. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	73,700	74,000	300	0.4
OTHER INSTRUMENTS & REL. PRODS.	4,800	4,800	0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS MFG. INDUSTRIES	51,200	48,000	-3,200	-6.3
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE	15,000	15,200	200	1.3
TOYS & SPORTING GOODS	11,700	9,300	-2,400	-20.5
PENS, PENCILS & OFFICE SUPPLIES	3,000	3,200	200	6.7
COSTUME JEWELRY & NOTIONS	6,300	6,400	100	1.6
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS MFG. IND.	15,100	14,000	-1,100	-7.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	589,900	570,700	-19,200	-3.3
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	81,600	79,300	-2,300	-2.8
MEAT PRODUCTS	6,600	5,900	-700	-10.6
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	10,000	10,300	300	3.0
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	5,600	5,300	-300	-5.4

Table 18. (continued)

INDUSTRY	1984	1985	CHANGE 1984-1985 NET	PERCENT
BAKERY PRODUCTS	16,700	16,600	-100	-0.6
SUGAR & CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS	6,400	5,900	-500	-7.8
BEVERAGES	14,900	14,000	-900	-6.0
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	21,500	21,400	-100	-0.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	2,800	2,600	-200	-7.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	31,700	30,200	-1,500	-4.7
WEAV. MILLS, COTTON, SYN. & WOOL	3,000	2,500	-500	-16.7
KNITTING MILLS	20,700	20,200	-500	-2.4
TEXTILE FINISHING, EXC. WOOL	2,200	1,900	-300	-13.6
OTHER TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	5,800	5,600	-200	-3.4
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	143,900	134,500	-9,400	-6.5
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	8,100	7,800	-300	-3.7
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	13,300	12,300	-1,000	-7.5
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	72,700	69,700	-3,000	-4.1
WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S UNDERGARM.	8,200	7,300	-900	-11.0
MISC. APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	8,900	7,800	-1,100	-12.4
MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	20,900	19,100	-1,800	-8.6
OTHER APPAREL & TEXTILE PRODUCTS	11,800	10,600	-1,200	-10.2
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	45,900	44,200	-1,700	-3.7
PAPER MILLS EXC. BLDG. PAPER	10,300	10,200	-100	-1.0
MISC. CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS	19,300	18,700	-600	-3.1
PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS & BOXES	13,700	12,900	-800	-5.8
OTHER PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,500	2,400	-100	-4.0
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	159,200	160,300	1,100	0.7
NEWSPAPERS	34,300	34,700	400	1.2
PERIODICALS	30,600	31,300	700	2.3
BOOKS	22,400	22,500	100	0.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	40,000	40,100	100	0.2
BLANKBOOKS & BOOKBINDING	8,900	9,100	200	2.2
PRINTING TRADE SERVICES	8,500	8,500	0	0.0
OTHER PRINTING & PUBLISHING	14,600	14,000	-600	-4.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	65,600	64,500	-1,100	-1.7
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS	6,500	6,100	-400	-6.2
PLASTICS MATERIALS & SYNTHETICS	7,900	7,700	-200	-2.1
DRUGS	22,100	22,600	500	2.3
SOAP, CLEANERS & TOILET GOODS	19,100	18,500	-600	-3.1
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICALS	6,800	6,400	-400	-5.9
OTHER CHEMICAL & ALLIED PRODUCTS	6,300	6,100	-200	-3.2
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	5,600	5,100	-500	-8.9
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	32,000	31,700	-300	-0.9
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS	3,500	3,400	-100	-2.9
MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	28,500	28,300	-200	-0.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	21,600	18,300	-3,300	-15.3
FOOTWEAR EXCEPT RUBBER	7,200	6,200	-1,000	-13.9
HANDBAGS & PERSONAL LEATHER GOODS	7,500	6,300	-1,200	-16.0
OTHER LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	6,900	5,800	-1,100	-15.9
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	6,246,000	6,459,500	213,500	3.4
MINING	6,800	6,700	-100	-1.5
CONSTRUCTION	255,200	284,800	29,600	11.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	53,000	62,900	9,900	18.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	32,900	32,900	0	0.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	169,200	189,100	19,900	11.8
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	418,500	416,100	-2,400	-0.6
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	12,200	12,000	-200	-1.6
LOCAL & INTERURBAN PASS. TRANSIT	41,700	42,500	800	1.9
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	52,800	53,600	800	1.5
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	119,100	120,700	1,600	1.3
COMMUNICATIONS EXC. U.S. POST.SVC.	135,100	129,700	-5,400	-4.0

Table 18. (continued)

INDUSTRY	1984	1985	CHANGE 1984-1985 NET	CHANGE 1984-1985 PERCENT
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	94,100	88,300	-5,800	-6.2
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	57,600	57,600	0	0.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	1,576,900	1,633,600	56,700	3.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	467,500	478,200	10,700	2.3
RETAIL TRADE	1,109,400	1,155,400	46,000	4.1
BLDG. MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	34,200	38,800	4,600	13.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	160,000	162,000	2,000	1.2
DEPARTMENT STORES	136,200	136,900	700	0.5
FOOD STORES	203,700	211,700	8,000	3.9
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	88,300	92,300	4,000	4.5
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES STORES	89,900	91,300	1,400	1.6
FURNITURE & HOME FURNISHINGS	46,800	50,500	3,700	7.9
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	330,400	345,800	15,400	4.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	156,100	163,000	6,900	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	704,400	718,900	14,500	2.1
BANKING	241,100	241,800	700	0.3
SECURITY & COMM. BROKERS & SERV.	129,000	133,200	4,200	3.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS	115,100	116,600	1,500	1.3
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & SERV.	52,500	54,100	1,600	3.0
REAL ESTATE & COMBINATIONS OFFICES	123,400	128,400	5,000	4.1
CRED. AGENCIES EXC. BANKS	43,300	44,800	1,500	3.5
SERVICES	1,966,100	2,049,500	83,400	4.2
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	69,200	68,500	-700	-1.0
HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS	64,500	63,500	-1,000	-1.6
OTHER LODGING	4,700	5,000	300	6.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	421,500	450,400	28,900	6.9
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	69,500	72,700	3,200	4.6
HEALTH SERVICES	511,200	532,500	21,300	4.2
HOSPITALS	274,600	277,700	3,100	1.1
HEALTH SERVICES EXC. HOSPITALS	236,600	254,800	18,200	7.7
LEGAL SERVICES	82,100	87,000	4,900	6.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	188,600	193,200	4,600	2.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	177,800	187,500	9,700	5.5
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	115,300	117,100	1,800	1.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	107,600	111,900	4,300	4.0
OTHER SERVICES & N.E.C.	223,200	228,500	5,300	2.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,318,200	1,349,900	31,700	2.4
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	152,500	156,900	4,400	2.9
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	71,100	74,800	3,700	5.2
U.S. DEPT. OF DEFENSE	22,200	22,900	700	3.2
OTHER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	59,200	59,300	100	0.2
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	259,600	265,800	6,200	2.4
STATE EDUCATION	96,800	97,700	900	1.9
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	212,900	218,100	5,200	2.4
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	906,000	927,100	21,100	2.3
LOCAL EDUCATION	421,000	431,200	10,200	2.4
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	484,900	496,000	11,100	2.3

New York State Outlook to 1987

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to climb from 7,754,700 in 1985 to 8,052,600 in 1987, according to projections of the New York State Division of the Budget. An increase of 297,900 jobs or 3.8 percent is foreseen over the two-year period. Continued improvement in the state's nonmanufacturing sector should result in the addition of 349,500 new workers. A decline is projected for manufacturing (-4.0 percent), with both durable and nondurable industries losing jobs.

All nonmanufacturing industries are expected to contribute to the improved job situation through 1987. As in the recent past, the services industry should hire the largest number of new workers (+166,200) through the two years and account for over half of all new jobs. Trade should continue to expand as employers augment staffs by 59,200 over the period, followed by hefty gains in finance, insurance, and real estate (+55,800) and construction (+34,400).

The federal budget has a significant impact on government employment at all levels--federal, state, and local. The Gramm-Rudman Act, passed in late 1985, mandates cuts in all but a few federal programs. The President's budget for federal fiscal year 1987 (10/1/86 - 9/30/87) also proposes reductions. At present, the impact of these developments on government employment is uncertain.

Table 15. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
NEW YORK STATE
1985 AND PROJECTED 1987

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	1985	1987	Change 1985-1987	
			Net	Percent
All industries	7,754.7	8,052.6	297.9	3.8
Manufacturing	1,295.2	1,243.7	-51.5	-4.0
Durable goods	724.5	687.3	-37.2	-5.1
Nondurable goods	570.7	556.4	-14.3	-2.5
Nonmanufacturing	6,459.5	6,809.0	349.5	5.4
Mining	6.7	5.4	-1.3	-19.4
Construction	284.8	319.2	34.4	12.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	416.1	407.8	-8.3	-2.0
Trade	1,633.8	1,693.3	59.7	3.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	718.9	774.7	55.8	7.8
Service and miscellaneous	2,049.5	2,215.7	166.2	8.1
Government	1,349.9	1,392.8	42.9	3.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Division of the Budget (projections).

National Outlook to 1995

The latest national employment projections (for the period 1984-1995) show that the U.S. economy will add nearly 16 million jobs by 1995, an increase of 16.6 percent from 1984. More than 90 percent of these new jobs will be added in nonmanufacturing industries, with over 7 million in the service industry alone. The industries expected to add the greatest number of new jobs nationally from 1984 to 1995 are ranked as follows:

Business services
Retail trade, except eating and drinking places
Eating and drinking places
Wholesale trade
Medical services, not elsewhere classified
Professional services, not elsewhere classified
New construction (excludes maintenance and repair)
Doctors' and dentists' services
Hotels and lodging places
Credit agencies and financial brokers

The industries on the above list are projected to add a total of nearly 11 million jobs over the period.

The fastest growing industries (those showing the highest average annual rate of change) are forecasted to grow at rates from 2.5 percent to 4.3 percent per year between 1984 and 1995, compared to a rate of 1.3 percent for all nonfarm industries. They are:

Medical services, not elsewhere classified
Business services
Computers and peripheral equipment manufacturing
Materials handling equipment manufacturing
Transportation services
Professional services, not elsewhere classified
Scientific and controlling instruments
Medical instruments and supplies
Doctors' and dentists' services
Plastics products manufacturing

In manufacturing, jobs in durable goods are projected to rise by 1.5 million but this gain will be partly offset by a 100,000 decline in nondurable goods jobs. Employment in manufacturing is projected to just top 2.1 million by 1995, slightly below its 1979 peak. The list of 10 industries expected to decline most rapidly from 1984 to 1995 includes seven manufacturing industries. The complete list consists of:

Cotton manufacturing
Wooden containers manufacturing
Leather products including footwear manufacturing
Iron and ferroalloy ores mining
Sugar manufacturing

Leather tanning and finishing manufacturing
Railroad transportation
Nonferrous metal ores mining, except copper
Dairy products manufacturing
Blast furnaces and basic steel products manufacturing

Table 20 shows national employment projected to the year 1995 by major industry group. For additional detail on national industry projections and assumptions regarding the national economy, foreign trade, energy prices and other factors used in these projections, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1985, Vol. 108, No. 11, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 20. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
UNITED STATES
1984 AND PROJECTED 1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	1984	1995	Change 1984-1995	
			Net	Percent
Total nonfarm employment	103,540	119,700	16,152	15.6
Manufacturing	19,778	21,124	1,345	6.8
Durable goods	11,799	13,216	1,472	12.5
Nondurable goods	8,035	7,908	-127	-1.6
Nonmanufacturing	83,759	98,576	14,817	17.7
Mining	831	831	-20	-3.1
Construction	5,920	6,636	716	12.1
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	5,500	6,309	809	14.6
Trade	24,290	28,272	3,982	16.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,296	7,397	1,101	17.5
Service and miscellaneous	23,886	31,170	7,284	30.5
Government	15,984	17,164	1,180	7.3
Federal	2,807	2,800	-7	-0.2
State and local	13,177	14,364	1,187	8.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November 1985, Vol. 108, No. 11.

Chart 6. NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES
PROJECTED TO ADD THE GREATEST NUMBER
OF NEW JOBS, UNITED STATES, 1984 - 1995

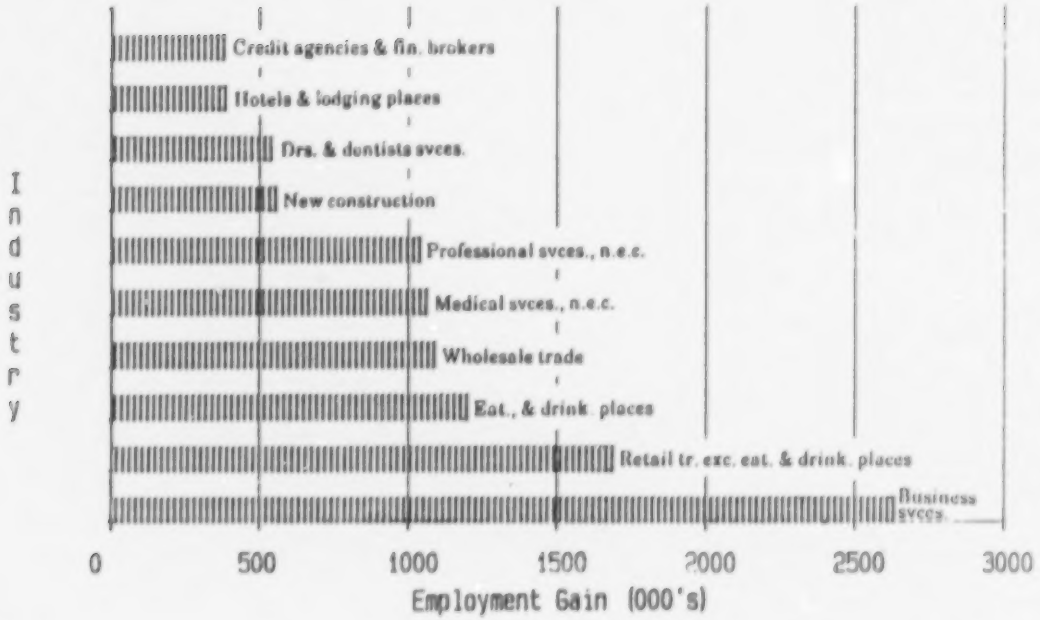
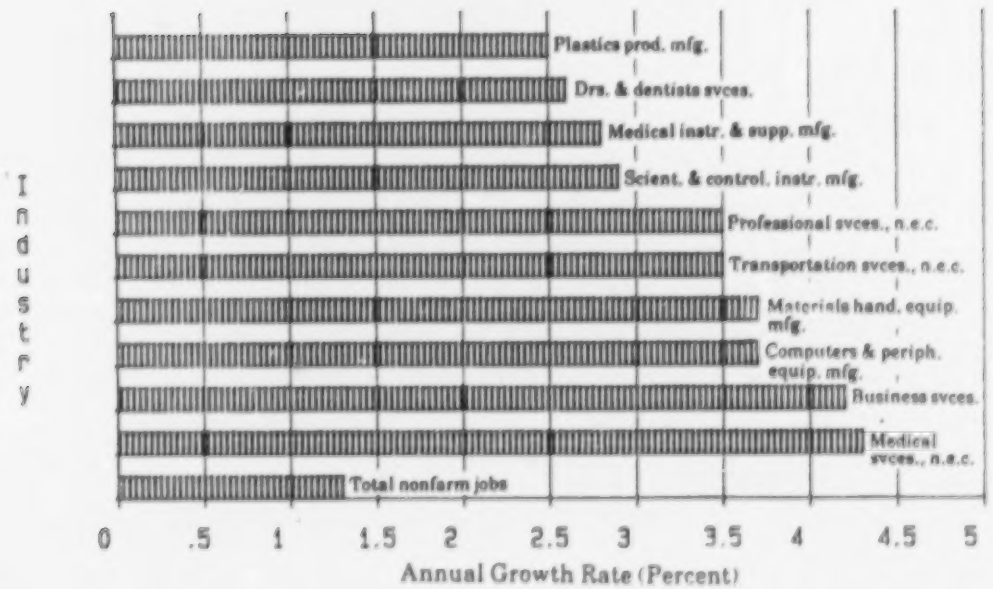


Chart 7. NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES
PROJECTED TO HAVE THE HIGHEST AVERAGE
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES, U. S., 1984 - 1995



Growth and Declining Industries

Even though employment in the state soared to record levels and unemployment retreated to its lowest point in years during 1985, the long-term need for economic development in the state remained strong. Continued budget restraints at all levels of government, reduced funds for training and persistent layoffs in some industries are only a few of the factors inducing administrators and planners to coordinate their efforts in expanding opportunities for the unemployed, attracting new business to the state, and developing training in occupations and industries with substantial demand for workers.

To assist those concerned with economic and job development efforts, this section of the report will identify separately the specific industries recording the most significant expansions (growth industries) and the largest contractions (declining industries) over the last 10 years (1975-1985). Their general hiring performance during slack periods in the U.S. economy will also be discussed.

Growth Industries

Service-producing industries--particularly those in the wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate and services (including personal and business services) categories--have been a major source of employment growth at both the state and national levels for many years. The bulk of the jobs lost during recent recessionary periods were in the goods-producing (mostly manufacturing) segment and even though some factory components bounced back to normal levels after the slowdowns, most of the jobs gained were in nonmanufacturing.

The current statewide list of expanding industries (Table 21) is slightly longer than those compiled in the last several years. Of the 22 industries on the list, 21 are in the nonfactory sector, evidence of the continuing strength of this portion of the economy. As a group, these categories added 1,107,000 workers over the last 10 years; over 670,000 or 61 percent of the advance was recorded since 1980. These components comprised about 48 percent of all nonfarm jobs in 1975; by 1985 their share had climbed to almost 57 percent.

Growth industries exceeded their 1975 level statewide by 33.8 percent in 1985, compared with a 10-year drop of 5.1 percent in all other categories. Major impetus was received from expanding industries in the services component --business, health, social, educational, legal, "other", miscellaneous, and amusement and recreation. As a group, they added more than 600,000 jobs since 1975 or an increase of 47.7 percent. Expansion in these service industries occurred in all major areas across the state, with New York City accounting for almost 45 percent of the growth.

Trade outlets listed in Table 21 provided 229,900 additional jobs, a gain of 22.8 percent from 1975. Wholesale trade growth did not include New York City (which lost 7,500 jobs), but the Nassau-Suffolk Area accounted for more than two-thirds of the total statewide expansion. Among the growing retail trade industries, only food stores did not increase employment in every major labor area over the 10-year period; New York City dropped slightly (-800 jobs).

Table 21. NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES REGISTERING THE LARGEST EMPLOYMENT INCREASES
NEW YORK STATE
1975-1985 AND 1980-1985

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Industry	Increases in annual average employment			
	1975-1985		1980-1985	
	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Business services	172.4	62.0	83.5	22.8
Health services	145.0	37.4	98.1	22.6
Hospitals	40.2	16.9	25.2	10.0
Health services, except hospitals	104.8	69.9	72.9	40.1
Eating and drinking places	96.7	38.8	48.5	16.5
Social services 1/	91.1	94.5	54.0	40.4
Security and commodity brokers and service	63.8	91.9	44.3	49.8
Special trade contractors	54.5	40.5	52.5	38.4
Other services (personal services, auto repair and garages, miscellaneous repair services, motion pictures)	54.4	31.2	28.4	14.2
Educational services	52.2	37.0	25.4	15.1
Wholesale trade	48.2	11.2	28.3	6.3
Banking	47.7	24.6	24.3	11.2
State government	41.9	18.7	19.5	7.9
Food stores	39.7	23.1	32.2	17.9
Legal services	36.0	70.6	21.9	33.6
Miscellaneous services (engineering, architectural, surveying services, noncommercial organizations, etc.)	34.5	44.6	15.6	16.2
Miscellaneous retail stores	34.4	26.7	25.2	18.3
General building contractors	19.6	45.3	21.2	50.8
Amusement and recreational services	16.3	28.9	5.8	8.7
Printing and publishing 2/	13.2	9.0	4.5	2.9
Insurance agents, brokers and service	13.0	31.6	5.2	10.6
Building materials and garden supplies	10.9	39.1	9.8	33.8
Credit agencies, except banks; holding and other investment companies	10.9	32.2	7.3	19.5
Real estate and combination offices	10.6	9.0	14.9	12.6

1. This industry experienced a large increase in employment not attributable to growth between 1980 and 1982. This increase was due to a reclassification of a large number of workers from the "domestic" category to social services.
2. Manufacturing industries.

In the finance, insurance, and real estate category, employment in growth industries advanced 146,000 or 32 percent between 1975 and 1985. New York City, the nation's financial center, accounted for more than two-thirds of the gain statewide.

Expansion in the construction components (special trade contractors and general building contractors) added 74,100 jobs over the decade; the bulk of the gain occurred from 1980 to 1985. Upswings were noted in all areas of the state, but the downstate area provided the greatest proportion of the increment.

Printing and publishing was the only manufacturing industry on the growth list. Periodicals, "other" printing and publishing, and commercial printing accounted for most of the gain. Most of the growth occurred in the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA, Westchester County and the Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA.

In some cases where significant 10-year growth did not occur in an industry group, certain subcategories showed noteworthy gains. This was evident in some manufacturing industries. In the electrical and electronic machinery industry, both communications equipment (+10,400 or 26.0 percent) and electronic components and accessories (+15,500 or 46.7 percent) made major advances. From 1975 to 1985, a large percentage gain (+5,000 or 52.6 percent) occurred in measuring and controlling devices, a subgroup of instruments manufacturing.

The nation underwent three recessionary periods during the last 10-years--November 1973 to March 1975; January to July, 1980; and July 1981 to November 1982. In terms of employment, the 1973-1975 downturn had the most pronounced effect on New York State. With setbacks in most industries, statewide total nonagricultural employment slid by almost 343,000 from 1973 through 1976. Some of the growth industries lost ground during that period but in general, reductions were not as severe or as long-lasting as in other categories. The construction industries--special trade contractors and general building contractors--were more susceptible to recessionary pressures than other growth industries, losing a combined total of 79,000 jobs between 1973 and 1976. Notable exceptions to the downtrend were eating and drinking places and the health and educational services categories which continued to add workers through the period.

The short-lived 1980 recession and longer 1981-1982 slowdown failed to curb strong hiring patterns in growth industries--in fact, most of the categories added workers every year from 1980 through 1985. Both wholesale and retail food sales and several other wholesale trade components temporarily lost ground during 1980 but were back to normal by 1981. Wholesale trade, business services and amusement and recreation services were the only "growth industry" employment losers between 1981 and 1982. All categories except amusement services had recovered by 1983.

These "growth industries" are not exhaustive, but reflect only categories recording the most significant advances in jobs over the last five- and ten-year periods. Some of the industries which registered considerable growth over the last 10 years are not expected to continue hiring at pre-1985 levels.

Declining Industries

The current statewide list of declining industries is about the same as those compiled in previous years. Of the 14 industries on the list, nine are manufacturing and fairly evenly divided between durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. Manufacturing components accounted for almost 70 percent of the loss registered by the declining industries.

Among the declining durable goods industries, some have been losing jobs since the mid-1960's. Primary metals (-27,100) employment retrenched with the closing of steel mills and foundries, with the Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA the hardest-hit area in the state. New York City also lost a significant number of primary metals jobs from 1975 to 1985. Miscellaneous manufacturing, down 16,800 jobs since 1975, encountered losses in most major labor areas but more than three-quarters of the decline was in New York City. Toys and sporting goods and costume jewelry and notions sustained the largest cutbacks statewide in miscellaneous manufacturing. All the subcategories of the stone, clay and glass industry contributed to the downtrend from 1975 to 1985, with most major labor areas on the downgrade. Fabricated metals manufacturing jobs decreased 6,100 over the 10-year period as large losses in New York City, the Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA, and Utica-Rome MSA offset a substantial uptrend in the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA and smaller gains elsewhere.

The apparel industry led the list of declining nondurable goods industries, with a drop of 46,300 between 1975 and 1985. New York City, where garment manufacturing is centered in the state, gave up 36,900 jobs as foreign competition and imports continued to take their long-term toll on the industry. Food and kindred products, which has generally been on the decline for decades, was affected in all categories. Despite losses in most areas of the state, three of the major labor areas (Syracuse MSA, Nassau-Suffolk PMSA, and Westchester County) managed to pick up jobs. Textile mill products manufacturing in New York State has also been on a steady downtrend, with most major areas feeling the loss. New York City and the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA have been especially hard hit. The declining leather and leather products manufacturing industry in New York State has also been influenced by imports and foreign competition. More than 60 percent of the statewide loss in leather goods jobs occurred in New York City. Major decreases in the count of chemical industry jobs took place in New York City, the Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA, and Westchester County. The Nassau-Suffolk PMSA registered a healthy uptrend in chemicals employment between 1975 and 1985 and other major areas made small gains.

In the nonfactory sector, contractions continued in two subgroups of transportation, communication and public utilities. The telephone and telegraph industry, which had reached an employment high of 128,000 in 1970, lost about 20,000 jobs through 1975 and receded further over the decade. The downswing was aggrevated recently by the breakup of AT&T. Three-quarters of the 1975-1985 shrinkage was in New York City. Railroad transportation continued its long-term descent also, with diminished job counts in all major areas.

Only one retail trade component is included on the declining industry list--general merchandise stores. It has been contracting since 1973, especially in New York City, the Buffalo-Niagara Falls CMSA and the Nassau-Suffolk PMSA. The Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA marked an appreciable accrual of general merchandise jobs between 1975 and 1985, while smaller advances were posted in the Utica-Rome, Westchester County and Elmira areas.

Federal government employment receded 14,400 from 1975 to 1985, with nearly half the curtailment in the postal service. The Nassau-Suffolk and Poughkeepsie areas were the only major labor areas to surpass their 1975 job totals.

Among service industries, membership organizations experienced the only significant downswing over the decade. All major areas except Nassau-Suffolk shared in the reduction.

Table 22. NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES REGISTERING THE LARGEST EMPLOYMENT DECREASES
NEW YORK STATE
1975-1985 AND 1980-1985

(Annual averages, numbers in thousands)

Industry	Decreases in annual average employment			
	1975-1985		1980-1985	
	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Apparel and other textile products *	96.3	25.6	34.8	20.6
Primary metals *	27.1	46.8	22.3	42.0
Telephone and telegraph	20.0	18.5	13.1	12.9
General merchandise stores	17.6	9.8	3.2	1.9
Food and kindred products *	17.0	17.7	10.8	12.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing *	16.8	25.9	10.9	17.8
Federal government	14.9	8.9	10.8	6.9
Textile mill products *	14.3	32.1	8.0	16.6
Leather and leather products *	10.7	36.9	5.2	33.5
Railroad transportation	9.9	45.2	8.0	40.0
Chemicals and allied products *	8.5	11.6	7.2	10.0
Stone, clay and glass products *	8.0	21.0	8.2	21.9
Membership organizations	6.9	5.6	1.5	1.3
Fabricated metal products *	6.1	7.9	10.9	12.7

* Manufacturing industries.

Earnings and Hours

Average weekly earnings of production workers in the state's factories advanced to $384.87 in 1985, up $17.91 or 4.9 percent from 1984. The year-to-year upturn outpaced the 3.6 percent rate of inflation, as measured by the change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers (U.S. city average). The CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers rose by nearly the same proportion (3.5 percent). Nationally, average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers were $385.56; up 3.2 percent from 1984.

Statewide, nonsupervisory production workers in the durable goods industries earned an average of $424.77 per week in 1985, higher by two percent than the previous year. Primary metals was the only major durable goods category to register lower earnings in 1985 than in 1984. Weekly earnings dropped $7.36 (-1.5 percent) to $475.94, due to declines in iron and steel foundries (-11.4 percent) and blast furnaces and basic steel products (-4.1 percent). Layoffs and plant closings in the highly paid but troubled steel industry effectuated the downturn. Among the remaining major hard goods categories, transportation equipment showed the greatest year-to-year increase, 8.8 percent, as well as the highest average weekly earnings ($619.68) in 1985.

Earnings for nondurable goods workers in New York State rose 5.8 percent from 1984 to $338.57 per week in 1985. All major categories shared in the gain, with leather industry earnings up 6.5 percent, the largest year-to-year improvement among nondurables. Production workers in chemicals and allied products received a 1.7 percent hike over the year, the smallest increment among nondurables. On the average, nonsupervisory production workers in printing and publishing had the highest weekly earnings among soft goods industries at $451.42.

Electric, gas and sanitary services (+7.8 percent), department stores (+6.3 percent) and construction (+6.2 percent) recorded the largest improvements statewide from year to year in the nonfactory component. Earnings of nonsupervisory workers in hotels, motels and tourist courts dropped $1.93 (-0.8 percent) from 1984 to 1985.

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers were $9.67 in the state, a 45-cent increase from 1984. In the nation, hourly earnings went up 34 cents to $9.52. Hourly earnings in durable goods advanced 2.8 percent (28 cents) in the state to $10.31. Primary metals declined minimally (-1 cent), while all other major categories exceeded 1984 figures. Transportation equipment workers received the largest 1984-1985 increase (+7.4 percent), and had the highest earnings per hour ($14.02) of any durable goods industry in 1985.

Hourly earnings in nondurable industries were $8.84 in 1985, up 46 cents (+5.5 percent) from a year ago. The leather industry recorded a 5.1 percent increase in hourly earnings over the year to $6.14 but remained one of the lowest-paying nondurable industries. Earnings per hour in chemicals and allied products went up by the smallest percentage (+2.0 percent or 21 cents) among soft goods industries.

In nonmanufacturing, nonsupervisory construction workers earned an average of $16.04 per hour in 1985; the highest of any industry. Over the year, their earnings grew 6.8 percent. Department store workers averaged $6.72 an hour in 1985, up 9.1 percent from 1984. Change was negligible in hotels, motels and tourist courts (+3 cents) from year to year.

The length of the average manufacturing workweek was unchanged in the state from 1984 to 1985 at 39.8 hours. Nationally, the workweek was down slightly from 40.7 hours in 1984 to 40.5 hours in 1985.

In durable goods, the average workweek length in New York State dropped 0.3 of an hour over the year to 41.2 hours in 1985. Changes were mixed among major industry categories with no industry increasing or decreasing its workweek more than 0.6 of an hour over the year.

There was little difference in the length of the average workweek in nondurables between 1984 (38.2 hours) and 1985 (38.3 hours). In the major components of the soft goods sector, fluctuations of only one half hour or less occurred.

Electric, gas and sanitary services lengthened its average workweek by 0.9 of an hour from 1984 to 1985, the largest change among nonmanufacturing industries.

TABLE 23. EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

NEW YORK STATE, 1960-1985

YEAR	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MANUFAC-TURING	DURABLE GOODS	NONDURABLE GOODS	MANUFAC-TURING	DURABLE GOODS	NONDURABLE GOODS	MANUFAC-TURING	DURABLE GOODS	NONDURABLE GOODS
1960	$ 89.61	$100.70	$ 81.95	38.8	40.5	37.7	$ 2.31	$ 2.49	$ 2.18
1961	92.21	103.78	84.39	38.8	40.4	37.7	2.38	2.57	2.24
1962	96.02	108.51	87.26	39.3	41.0	38.2	2.44	2.65	2.29
1963	98.78	111.79	89.07	39.2	41.1	37.9	2.52	2.72	2.35
1964	102.44	115.51	92.48	39.4	41.4	37.9	2.60	2.79	2.44
1965	106.40	120.67	95.63	39.7	41.9	38.1	2.68	2.88	2.51
1966	111.35	125.63	99.72	40.2	42.3	38.5	2.77	2.97	2.59
1967	114.44	126.79	104.67	39.6	41.3	38.2	2.89	3.07	2.74
1968	121.48	134.55	111.36	39.7	41.4	38.4	3.06	3.25	2.90
1969	128.30	141.66	117.66	39.6	41.3	38.2	3.24	3.43	3.08
1970	134.59	147.83	124.79	38.9	40.5	37.7	3.46	3.65	3.31
1971	145.84	159.98	134.17	39.1	40.5	37.9	3.73	3.95	3.54
1972	157.61	173.87	144.01	39.6	41.3	38.2	3.98	4.21	3.77
1973	167.58	186.85	151.29	39.9	41.8	38.3	4.20	4.47	3.95
1974	178.48	197.69	161.03	39.4	41.1	37.8	4.53	4.81	4.26
1975	191.00	210.37	173.80	38.9	40.3	37.7	4.91	5.22	4.61
1976	207.64	232.88	185.82	39.4	41.0	38.0	5.27	5.68	4.89
1977	224.53	255.02	197.22	39.6	41.4	38.0	5.67	6.16	5.19
1978	241.98	275.56	210.10	39.8	41.5	38.2	6.08	6.64	5.50
1979	260.17	297.67	224.96	39.6	41.4	38.0	6.57	7.19	5.92
1980	282.89	321.44	244.57	39.4	41.0	37.8	7.18	7.84	6.47
1981	308.90	352.51	264.86	39.4	40.8	38.0	7.84	8.64	6.97
1982	323.98	368.52	280.88	38.8	40.1	37.5	8.35	9.19	7.49
1983	347.41	394.79	303.24	39.3	40.7	38.0	8.84	9.70	7.98
1984	366.96	416.25	320.12	39.8	41.5	38.2	9.22	10.03	8.38
1985	384.87	424.77	338.57	39.8	41.2	38.3	9.67	10.31	8.84

TABLE 24. AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

NEW YORK STATE, 1984-1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION OR NONSUPERVISORY WORKER AVERAGES							
	WEEKLY EARNINGS			HOURLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS	
	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1984	1985
MANUFACTURING	$366.96	$384.87	4.9	$ 9.22	$ 9.67	4.9	39.8	39.8
DURABLE GOODS	416.25	424.77	2.0	10.03	10.31	2.8	41.5	41.2
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	281.60	295.97	5.1	7.04	7.29	3.6	40.0	40.6
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE	292.99	304.97	4.1	7.38	7.53	2.0	39.7	40.5
PARTITIONS & FIXTURES	290.50	304.47	4.8	7.12	7.39	3.8	40.8	41.2
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	427.61	439.60	2.8	10.23	10.67	4.3	41.8	41.2
GLASS & GLASSWARE	435.55	458.55	5.3	10.47	10.97	4.8	41.6	41.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	483.30	475.94	-1.5	11.59	11.58	-0.1	41.7	41.1
BLAST FURNACES & BASIC STEEL	545.79	523.58	-4.1	13.12	12.96	-1.2	41.6	40.4
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	416.98	369.26	-11.4	10.22	9.14	-10.6	40.8	40.4
NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES	494.68	531.19	7.4	11.75	12.44	5.9	42.1	42.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	373.51	380.70	1.9	9.11	9.40	3.2	41.0	40.5
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODS.	373.60	374.66	0.3	9.09	9.32	2.5	41.1	40.2
SCREW MACHINE PRODS., BOLTS, ETC.	343.14	350.99	2.3	8.17	8.54	4.5	42.0	41.1
MISC. FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	334.82	324.79	-3.0	8.01	7.98	-0.4	41.8	40.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	433.89	448.81	3.4	10.43	10.92	4.7	41.6	41.1
ENGINES & TURBINES	435.09	457.43	5.1	11.36	11.82	4.0	38.3	38.7
CONSTRUCTION & RELATED MACH.	353.90	358.60	1.3	8.76	9.01	2.9	40.4	39.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	388.93	403.85	3.8	9.44	9.85	4.3	41.2	41.0
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY	415.09	443.59	6.9	10.30	10.98	6.6	40.3	40.4
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY	401.98	403.69	0.4	9.95	10.22	2.7	40.4	39.5
OFFICE & COMPUTING MACHINES	404.42	413.69	2.3	9.34	9.51	1.8	43.3	43.5
REFRIG. & SVCE. INDUSTRY MACH.	424.27	434.48	2.4	10.15	10.52	3.6	41.8	41.3
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIP.	361.79	378.73	4.7	8.76	9.26	5.7	41.3	40.9
ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL APPARATUS	485.06	508.82	4.9	11.66	12.32	5.7	41.6	41.3
ELECT. LIGHTING & WIRING EQUIP.	329.61	334.62	1.5	8.43	8.58	1.8	39.1	39.0
RADIO & TV RECEIVING EQUIPMENT	238.68	260.40	9.1	5.85	6.07	3.8	40.8	42.9
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	442.19	475.87	7.6	10.38	10.99	5.9	42.6	43.3
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS & ACCESS.	296.49	296.40	-0.0	7.11	7.41	4.2	41.7	40.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	569.42	619.68	8.8	13.06	14.02	7.4	43.6	44.2

Table 24. (continued)

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION OR NONSUPERVISORY WORKER AVERAGES							
	WEEKLY EARNINGS			HOURLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS	
	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1984	1985
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT	$603.17	$666.16	10.4	$ 13.93	$ 15.14	8.7	43.3	44.0
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	449.28	471.79	5.0	10.80	11.26	4.3	41.6	41.9
ENGINEERING & SCIENTIFIC INSTR.	464.67	454.10	-2.3	11.17	11.24	0.6	41.6	40.4
MEASURING & CONTROLLING DEVICES	336.57	353.83	5.1	8.11	8.63	6.4	41.5	41.0
MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS & SUPPLIES	305.60	301.29	-1.4	7.64	7.57	-0.9	40.0	39.8
OPTHALMIC GOODS	299.47	325.56	8.7	7.62	7.96	4.5	39.3	40.9
PHOTO. EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	526.61	563.75	7.1	12.42	13.08	5.3	42.4	43.1
MISCELLANEOUS MFG. INDUSTRIES	278.94	294.53	5.6	7.36	7.67	4.2	37.9	38.4
TOYS & SPORTING GOODS	258.69	281.99	9.0	6.88	7.46	8.4	37.6	37.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	320.12	338.57	5.8	8.38	8.84	5.5	38.2	38.3
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	375.05	385.84	2.9	9.17	9.48	3.4	40.9	40.7
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEGETABLES	293.63	314.75	7.2	7.25	7.53	3.9	40.5	41.8
GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	534.97	497.28	-7.0	11.48	11.20	-2.4	46.6	44.4
BAKERY PRODUCTS	360.79	366.89	1.7	9.57	9.81	2.5	37.7	37.4
BEVERAGES	410.44	422.75	3.0	10.21	10.49	2.7	40.2	40.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	251.70	260.43	3.5	6.34	6.56	3.5	39.7	39.7
HEAV. MILLS, COTTON, SYN. & WOOL	262.80	277.29	5.5	6.67	7.02	5.2	39.4	39.5
TEXTILE FINISHING, EXC. WOOL	315.55	319.99	1.4	7.39	8.04	8.8	42.7	39.8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	225.63	233.83	3.6	6.54	6.70	2.4	34.5	34.9
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	271.22	243.86	-10.1	7.35	6.85	-6.8	36.9	35.6
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	204.24	211.45	3.5	5.55	5.89	6.1	36.8	35.9
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	227.40	235.56	3.6	6.87	6.99	1.7	33.1	33.7
WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S UNDERGARM.	198.48	211.65	6.6	5.72	6.03	5.4	34.7	35.1
MISC. APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	216.13	224.70	4.0	6.14	6.42	4.6	35.2	35.0
MISC. FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	211.76	229.88	8.6	5.77	6.13	6.2	36.7	37.5
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	380.88	393.30	3.3	8.92	9.32	4.5	42.7	42.2
PAPER MILLS EXC. BLDG. PAPER	528.56	555.14	5.0	11.27	11.99	6.4	46.9	46.3
MISC. CONVERTED PAPER PRODUCTS	310.90	330.08	6.2	7.62	8.11	6.4	40.8	40.7
PAPERBOARD CONTAINERS & BOXES	375.20	370.46	-1.3	8.87	8.97	1.1	42.3	41.3
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	438.07	451.42	3.0	11.62	12.07	3.9	37.7	37.4
BOOKS	393.50	402.17	2.2	9.74	9.93	2.0	40.4	40.5

Table 24. (continued)

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION OR NONSUPERVISORY WORKER AVERAGES							
	WEEKLY EARNINGS			HOURLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS	
	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1984	1985	PERCENT CHANGE	1984	1985
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	$451.16	$464.88	3.0	$11.48	$11.92	3.8	39.3	39.0
BLANKBOOKS & BOOKBINDING	303.01	319.16	5.3	7.85	8.08	2.9	38.6	39.5
PRINTING TRADE SERVICES	499.66	529.84	6.0	13.36	13.98	4.6	37.4	37.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	439.94	447.62	1.7	10.55	10.76	2.0	41.7	41.6
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEMICALS	507.53	509.20	0.3	12.72	12.73	0.1	39.9	40.0
PLASTICS MATERIALS & SYNTHETICS	482.45	463.49	-3.9	10.94	10.88	-0.5	44.1	42.6
DRUGS	430.19	442.68	2.9	10.17	10.20	0.3	42.3	43.4
SOAP, CLEANERS & TOILET GOODS	389.76	409.42	5.0	9.60	10.21	6.4	40.6	40.1
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTICS PRODUCTS	313.53	320.80	2.3	7.78	8.02	3.1	40.3	40.0
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS	443.08	437.63	-1.2	10.07	10.52	4.5	44.0	41.6
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	218.42	232.71	6.5	5.84	6.14	5.1	37.4	37.9
FOOTWEAR EXCEPT RUBBER	209.28	208.57	-0.3	5.38	5.46	1.5	38.9	38.2
HANDBAGS & PERSONAL LEATHER GOODS	211.12	234.22	10.9	5.80	6.18	6.6	36.4	37.9
NONMANUFACTURING								
CONSTRUCTION	552.74	587.06	6.2	15.02	16.04	6.8	36.8	36.6
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	552.18	582.33	5.5	13.37	14.10	5.5	41.3	41.3
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	588.31	634.23	7.8	13.81	14.58	5.6	42.6	43.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	373.69	387.72	3.8	9.86	10.23	3.8	37.9	37.9
DEPARTMENT STORES	169.40	180.10	6.3	6.16	6.72	9.1	27.5	26.8
HOTELS, MOTELS & TOURIST COURTS	230.08	228.15	-0.8	7.19	7.22	0.4	32.0	31.6

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

This section contains occupational projections for New York State for the period 1987-1989, as well as the long-range national occupational outlook for the years 1984-1995. Included for the U.S. are occupations with the largest projected job growth, the fastest growing and the most rapidly declining occupations.

Occupational Projections for New York State, 1987-1989

Information on future industry growth and job opportunities in New York State has long been the interest of groups concerned with job training and vocational planning in the state. Assessment of the training needs of employed workers, new entrants and reentrants into the labor force, and unemployed persons has been of prime concern to industry, vocational counselors, and various government and social service agencies for many years. In response to these needs, the Occupational Retraining and Reemployment Act requires the New York State Department of Labor to develop a projection of job opportunities.

Methodology: Several measures of occupational demand are included in these projections. Expected employment levels are provided for the interval 1987 through 1989. The employment figures are based on nonagricultural wage and salary data, which is a count of the number of jobs in that sector, supplemented by estimates for self-employed, unpaid family, private household, and agricultural workers. These levels will differ from employment figures from the Current Population Survey and Census which are estimates of the number of employed persons living in the state. Therefore, estimates in this section are not strictly comparable to any other published series representing either jobs and/or employment.

Total projected average annual job openings by occupation are also provided, and are the sum of openings due to growth, separations, geographic mobility, and occupational mobility. Average annual job openings due to growth are calculated as the difference in occupational employment from the base and forecast period divided by the length of the forecast period.

Average annual job openings due to separations are an estimate of the number of job openings resulting from persons leaving the occupation for various reasons, e.g., death, retirement, family responsibility, etc. These estimates were derived from national occupational separation rates by sex and age applied to the sex/age components of occupations in New York State.

Average annual job openings from geographic and occupational outmobility are an essential part of any comprehensive discussion of projected job openings. In a study conducted by the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Research and Statistics, a methodology was developed for estimating job openings resulting from

occupational and geographic outmobility. The ratios developed were derived from the New York State Public Use Sample of the 1970 Census of Population supplemented by national data for detailed occupations. The Public Use Sample identified geographic and occupational mobility over a five-year period. These data, supplemented by national statistics, resulted in the calculation of annual ratios of geographic and occupational outmobility which were applied to the base year occupational employment levels. The projection of annual average job openings resulting from geographic and occupational outmobility represents approximately one-half of the total anticipated job openings over the period. Making industry and occupational employment forecasts is an effort to evaluate complex and uncertain economic relationships within the framework of the available data. The most reliable use of these forecasts is in terms of trend direction and magnitude of employment growth or contraction, rather than as measures of absolute demand.

The occupational projections in this report were developed using industry staffing patterns from Occupational Employment Statistics surveys conducted from 1979 to 1981. The result of these employer-based surveys was adjusted for expected technological and economic change during the 1980-1990 period. The resulting occupational staffing patterns were then applied to their respective industry employment forecasts for 1987, 1988 and 1989. Finally, these occupational forecasts were then adjusted by occupation for self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Industry employment projections were based on annual-average wage and salary estimates for industries during the years 1976 to 1985. Through the use of regression analysis, a ten-year trend line was developed and extended out to 1989. These projections were completed for each 2-digit SIC industry in each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

The resulting area-specific forecasts were analyzed and selectively adjusted by local area labor market analysts based on their in-depth knowledge of local labor market conditions. In addition, these forecasts were analyzed with respect to local labor market conditions submitted by the state's network of Private Industry Councils (PIC's). The area forecasts for each industry were added to obtain statewide totals. The totals were reviewed by a central-office panel and adjusted where necessary.

Limitations of the data: The forecasts are subject to the following major limitations:

It was assumed:

a. The institutional framework of the U.S. economy will not change radically.

b. Current social, technological, and scientific trends will continue, including values placed on work, education, income, and leisure.

c. No major event which would significantly alter the industrial structure or the economic growth rate, such as a widespread or long-lasting energy shortage or war, will occur.

d. Trends in the occupational structure of industries will not be altered radically by changes in relative wages, technology, or other factors.

The occupational employment distributions used in the occupational matrix were developed from OES sample data and, therefore, will vary somewhat from the actual level obtained from a census of all employers. The surveys from which these distributions were derived were conducted with an average target error of plus or minus 15 percent of the published occupational estimates. This matrix is the basis for the matrix used to produce the occupational projections in this report and its error band should be considered when interpreting the resultant forecasts.

State occupational projections are limited by the use of national data for self-employed and unpaid family worker ratios and labor force separation rate ratios. Furthermore, 1970 Census of Population data were used in the calculation of separation, geographic mobility, and occupational mobility rates.

Highlights: Following is a brief summary of some of the highlights of the occupational projections. For additional detail, see Tables 25 and 26 and Appendix Table A-13.

* An estimated 1,032,000 job openings are expected annually in the forecast period.
* Separations from the labor force and occupational mobility will account for approximately eight in every 10 openings.
* Growth in employment will make available over 153,000 job opportunities annually.
* Clerical jobs will require the largest number of workers, totaling more than 259,000 openings annually.
* Over 194,000 professional and technical workers will be needed to fill positions which will become available each year in the projection period.
* Service occupations will provide the third largest source of employment, with about 178,000 openings expected annually.
* Managers and officials will account for over 10 percent of the available jobs, totaling nearly 108,000 each year.
* Blue-collar jobs, including the crafts, operatives, and nonfarm laborer's occupational groups, will provide about 197,000 openings per year or one in every five occupational opportunities.
* An anticipated 87,000 jobs will be available for filling within the sales occupations yearly.
* Demand for farm workers will exceed 7,000 openings annually through 1989.

Table 25. EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
PROJECTED 1987 AND 1989

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupational group	Employment		Change 1987-1989		Average annual openings 1987-1989				
	1987	1989	Net	Percent	Total	Growth	Separations	Geographic transfers	Occupational transfers
Total, all occupations	8,913.5	9,220.2	306.7	3.4	1,032.4	153.3	345.4	100.0	433.6
Professional and technical workers	1,822.3	1,891.8	69.5	3.8	197.4	34.7	59.3	32.5	70.9
Managers and officials	886.2	918.7	32.5	3.7	107.8	16.2	37.3	14.2	40.0
Sales workers	584.6	605.0	20.4	3.5	85.9	10.2	37.6	7.0	31.1
Clerical workers	2,075.3	2,154.6	79.3	3.8	259.0	39.7	81.2	20.9	117.3
Craft and kindred workers	810.4	833.5	23.1	2.8	77.5	11.5	26.7	7.6	31.7
Operatives	803.0	802.6	-0.4	-0.1	71.8	-0.2	26.3	4.4	41.3
Service workers	1,467.2	1,544.3	77.1	5.3	177.7	38.6	63.5	10.4	65.3
Laborers and farm workers	464.6	469.8	5.2	1.1	55.2	2.6	13.5	3.0	36.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS
NEW YORK STATE
PROJECTED 1987 AND 1989

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupational group	Percent of total employment		Percent of total annual average openings 1987-1989	Percent distribution of openings by reason				
	1987	1989		Total	Growth	Separations	Geographic transfers[1]	Occupational transfers
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.9	33.5	9.7	42.0
Professional and technical workers	20.4	20.5	19.1	100.0	17.6	30.0	16.5	35.9
Managers and officials	9.9	10.0	10.4	100.0	15.1	34.6	13.2	37.1
Sales workers	6.6	6.6	8.3	100.0	11.9	43.8	8.1	36.2
Clerical workers	23.3	23.4	25.1	100.0	15.3	31.4	8.1	45.3
Craft and kindred workers	9.1	9.0	7.5	100.0	14.9	34.5	9.8	40.9
Operatives	9.0	8.7	7.0	100.0	-0.3	36.6	6.2	57.5
Service workers	16.5	16.7	17.2	100.0	21.7	35.7	5.8	36.7
Laborers and farm workers	5.2	5.1	5.3	100.0	4.7	24.4	5.4	65.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Long-Range National Occupational Outlook

Occupational employment trends in the United States over the 1984-1995 period are expected to change significantly from the recent past for some broad occupational groups and for many individual occupations. According to the most recent projections of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the rates of growth for some occupations, especially those in the clerical group, are expected to slow considerably. Other occupations that expanded in the past (mainly in the blue-collar category) are expected to decline. These developments will result from a projected slowing of employment growth, changes in industry employment trends, and technological improvements affecting the occupational structure of industries. Many occupations that expanded rapidly from the early 1970's to the mid-1980's will continue on an uptrend but their rate of growth will taper off through the mid-1990's. A few occupations are expected to show a stronger advance over the 1984-1995 period than over the previous 11 years.

Projections by Broad Occupational Groups

Over the 1984-1995 period, the three major occupational groups having the largest proportion of workers with a college education or specialized post-secondary technical training are expected to increase faster than the 15 percent average for all occupations (that is, the projected growth rate for total employment). The first of these groups, executive, administrative, and managerial workers, is projected to advance by 22 percent. The demand for salaried managers is expected to strengthen rapidly as firms increasingly depend on trained management specialists. The projected rate of growth for professional specialties is 22 percent, with an anticipated buildup of 2.8 million workers by 1995. Many jobs in this group are expected to surge, including computer-related occupations, engineering, and health specialties. The ranks of technicians and related support workers, with a projected 29 percent increase, should expand faster than all other major occupational groups. This group also had the highest growth rate from 1973 to 1984. The projected rate of expansion of all three groups, while better than average, will be slower than in the past.

The number of sales workers is projected to climb faster than the 15 percent norm from 1984 to 1995, with about 2.2 million new jobs. The projected 20 percent advance, however, is about half of the rate of expansion experienced by this group from 1973 to 1984.

Administrative support workers, including clerical, are projected to grow more slowly through the mid-1990's. This category is expected to add 1.8 million jobs and reach a total of 20.5 million by 1995, however, and remain the largest occupational group. Administrative support and clerical workers are not concentrated in any specific industry sector; they are found in virtually every segment of the economy. Therefore, differences in employment trends among industries will have less of an impact on clerical workers than on most other groups. The rapid spread of computerized office equipment and other related office automation has already had a dampening effect on the employment of clerical workers and this will be more pronounced through the mid-1990's. The automation of clerical tasks will slow the growth of many occupations, including secretaries and typists and cause others, such as payroll and time-keeping clerks, to decline. As a result, the administrative support group's share of total employment is projected to decline from 17.5 percent in 1984 to 16.7 percent in 1995.

Private household workers are expected to continue on their long-term employment downtrend. However, the rate of decline will slow from the 1973 to 1984 pace.

Service workers (except private households), should continue to rise faster than total employment, despite a significant slowing of the growth rate from 38 percent during the 1973-1984 period to a projected 21 percent for the 1984-1995 period. This group is expected to account for more employment growth than any other through 1995 as well as 3.3 million of the 16 million new jobs expected through the period. In contrast, three other occupational groups--managers, professional workers, and clerical workers--added more jobs than the service category from 1973 through 1984. The large volume of new jobs for service workers will be a result of the continued shift of the economy from goods production to services production. Employment in services-producing industries, particularly those in which service worker occupations are concentrated, is expected to continue to expand faster than goods-producing industries and therefore account for a much greater share of total employment.

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations are projected to grow by nearly 12 percent--somewhat more slowly than total employment. Their share of total employment is expected to decline slightly from 11.4 to 11.1 percent. The increase of these workers is heavily tied to trends in the construction and manufacturing industries in which they are concentrated; manufacturing is projected to rise slowly, while construction is projected to have average growth.

Operators, fabricators, and laborers are projected to increase by only 7 percent from 1984 to 1995. Nevertheless, this represents an improvement from the 1973-1984 period when these workers declined. During the 1973-1984 period, employment retrenched in many manufacturing industries in which these workers were concentrated because of the continuing effects of the 1980-1982 recession. Over the 1984-1995 period, manufacturing employment is projected to climb slowly. Many occupations in this field, including machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors, will be affected by new technologies in manufacturing such as computer-aided operations and robotics. Technological change is expected to have less of an impact on transportation and material moving occupations in this group, such as truck drivers, bus drivers and airplane pilots.

Farming, forestry, and fishery workers are expected to continue to decline because of improved productivity. The projected decrease for these workers, about 3 percent, however, is expected to be about half that of the recent past.

The following table shows national employment projections by broad occupational group:

Table 27. TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, UNITED STATES, ACTUAL 1984 AND PROJECTED 1995, AND PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT, 1973-1984 AND 1984-1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupational group	1984		1995		Percent change in employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1973-1984	1984-1995
Total employment	106,843	100.0	122,760	100.0	23.4	14.9
Executive, administrative and managerial	11,274	10.6	13,762	11.2	48.4	22.1
Professional	12,805	12.0	15,578	12.7	46.2	21.7
Technicians and related support	5,206	5.0	4,119	5.4	58.5	28.7
Sales	11,173	10.5	13,393	10.9	41.5	19.9
Administrative support, including clerical	18,716	17.5	20,499	16.7	24.7	9.5
Private household	993	0.9	811	0.7	-27.0	-18.3
Service, except private household	15,589	14.6	18,917	15.4	37.6	21.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,176	11.4	13,601	11.1	20.2	11.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,357	16.2	18,634	15.2	-7.2	7.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,554	3.3	3,447	2.8	-5.9	-3.0

NOTE: Estimates of 1984 employment, the base year for the 1995 projections, were derived from data collected in the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Surveys. The 1973-1984 change was derived from Current Population Survey (CPS) data because OES Surveys for 1973 were not available. The occupational groups in this table conform to the CPS classification.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1985.

Fastest growing and most rapidly declining occupations in the United States: The fastest growing occupations provide a different perspective on future occupational employment changes (see Table 28). It is important to note that some of these occupations are increasing rapidly from relatively small employment levels and, therefore, are not found on the list of occupations that will add the greatest number of new jobs. Notable exceptions are computer programmers, computer systems analysts, electrical and electronics engineers, and electrical and electronics technicians and technologists. These technologically-oriented occupations, however, collectively do not account for a large portion of the new jobs projected through 1995. Almost half of the 20 fastest growing occupations are in the computer field or health field, and will continue to register strong growth in the future.

Table 29 shows the 20 most rapidly declining occupations in the nation. Most are concentrated in industries that have recently contracted and are expected to continue downward. Several are in the apparel and textile manufacturing industries, both of which have undergone employment losses because of foreign competition and technological improvements. These two industries combined are projected to lose about 350,000 jobs by 1995. Other declining occupations are in industries which are expected to continue their long-run retreat—railroad transportation, agriculture, and private households. Stenographers, industrial truck and tractor operators, telephone station installers and repairers, and statistical clerks will be affected adversely by technological changes.

Table 28. FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES, 1984-1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment		Change in employment 1984-1995		Percent of total job growth 1984-1995
	1984	1995	Number	Percent	
Paralegal personnel	53	104	51	97.5	0.3
Computer programmers	341	586	245	71.7	1.5
Computer systems analysts, electronic data processing (EDP)	308	520	212	68.7	1.3
Medical assistants	128	207	79	62.0	0.5
Data processing equipment repairers	50	78	28	56.2	0.2
Electrical and electronics engineers	390	597	206	52.8	1.3
Electrical and electronics technicians and technologists	404	607	202	50.7	1.3
Computer operators, except peripheral equipment	241	353	111	46.1	0.7
Peripheral EDP equipment operators	70	102	32	45.0	0.2
Travel agents	72	103	32	43.9	0.2
Physical therapists	58	83	25	42.2	0.2
Physician assistants	25	35	10	40.3	0.1
Securities and financial services salesworkers	81	113	32	39.1	0.2
Mechanical engineering technicians and technologists	55	75	20	36.6	0.1
Lawyers	490	665	174	35.5	1.1
Correction officers and jailers	130	175	45	34.9	0.3
Accountants and auditors	882	1,189	307	34.8	1.9
Mechanical engineers	237	317	81	34.0	0.5
Registered nurses	1,377	1,829	452	32.8	2.8
Employment interviewers, private or public employment service	72	95	23	31.7	0.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1985.

Table 29. FASTEST DECLINING OCCUPATIONS, UNITED STATES, 1984-1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment		Percent decline in employment
	1984	1995	
Stenographers	239	143	-40.3
Shoe sewing machine operators and tenders	33	22	-31.5
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	48	35	-26.4
Rail car repairers	27	21	-22.3
Furnace, kiln, or kettle operators and tenders	63	50	-20.9
Shoe and leather workers and repairers, precision	43	35	-18.6
Private household workers	993	811	-18.3
Station installers and repairers, telephone	111	92	-17.4
Sewing machine operators, garment	676	563	-16.7
Textile machine operators, tenders, setters, and set-up operators, winding	279	235	-15.7
Machinery maintenance mechanics, textile machines	26	22	-14.8
Statistical clerks	93	81	-12.7
Industrial truck and tractor operators	389	342	-11.9
Central office operators	77	68	-11.5
Farm workers	1,079	958	-11.2
College and university faculty	731	654	-10.6
Farm and home management advisers	27	24	-9.6
Extruding and drawing machine setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	28	25	-9.1
Pressing machine operators and tenders, textile, garment and related	116	106	-8.8
Postal service clerks	317	290	-8.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, November 1985.

Occupations adding the largest number of jobs: Thirty-seven of the 500 detailed occupations for which national projections were developed account for about one-half of the projected total U.S. job growth between 1984 and 1995 (see Table 30). About one-fourth of the occupations require a college degree, roughly the same proportion found among all jobs in the economy. In general, these occupations are numerically large (only two had less than 300,000 workers in 1984). Some of these occupations have projected rates of growth that are average or higher. However, others are projected to grow more slowly than average but because of their employment size they will add significant numbers of new jobs over the 1984-1995 period. Collectively, these 37 occupations accounted for 36 percent of total employment in 1984 and this proportion is expected to increase only to 39 percent by 1995.

Table 30 lists detailed occupations only. The table does not include "residual" categories for major occupational groups. Residual categories are often very large because they contain a wide range of job titles and therefore account for much of the group's employment and job growth. For instance, the residual category, "all other managers and administrators," is projected to grow by more than 1.8 million workers. The total growth projected for managerial and administrative workers--the major occupational group--is 1.9 million workers.

For more information on these national occupational projections, as well as a complete listing of the occupations for which projections were developed, see the November 1985 issue of the Monthly Labor Review published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 30. OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB GROWTH, UNITED STATES, 1984-1995

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employment		Change in employment 1984-1995		Percent of total job growth 1984-1995
	1984	1995	Number	Percent	
Cashiers	1,902	2,469	556	29.8	3.6
Registered nurses	1,377	1,829	452	32.8	2.8
Janitors and cleaners, including maid and housekeeping cleaners	2,940	3,383	443	15.1	2.8
Truck drivers	2,484	2,911	428	17.2	2.7
Waiters and waitresses	1,625	2,049	424	26.1	2.7
Wholesale trade salesworkers	1,248	1,617	369	29.6	2.3
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	1,204	1,552	348	28.9	2.2
Salespersons, retail	2,732	3,075	343	12.6	2.2
Accountants and auditors	882	1,189	307	34.8	1.9
Teachers, kindergarten and elementary	1,381	1,662	281	20.3	1.9
Secretaries	2,797	3,064	268	9.6	1.7
Computer programmers	341	586	245	71.7	1.5
General office clerks	2,398	2,629	231	9.6	1.4
Food preparation workers, excluding fast food	987	1,205	219	22.1	1.4
Food preparation and service workers, fast food	1,201	1,417	215	17.9	1.4
Computer systems analysts, electronic data processing	308	520	212	68.7	1.3
Electrical and electronics engineers	390	597	206	52.8	1.3
Electrical and electronics technicians and technologists	404	607	202	50.0	1.3
Guards	733	921	188	25.6	1.2
Automotive and motorcycle mechanics	922	1,107	185	20.1	1.2
Lawyers	490	665	174	35.5	1.1
Cosmotologists and related workers	524	674	150	28.7	0.9
Cooks, restaurant	463	601	138	29.7	0.9
Maintenance repairers, general utility	878	1,015	137	15.6	0.9
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	1,973	2,091	118	6.0	0.7
Bartenders	400	512	112	27.9	0.7
Computer operators, excluding peripheral equipment	241	353	111	46.1	0.7
Physicians and surgeons	476	585	109	23.0	0.7

Table 30. (continued)

Occupation	Employment		Change in employment 1984-1995		Percent of total job growth 1984-1995
	1984	1995	Number	Percent	
Licensed practical nurses	602	708	106	17.6	0.7
Carpenters	944	1,046	101	10.7	0.6
Switchboard operators	347	447	100	28.7	0.6
Food service and lodging managers	657	746	89	13.6	0.6
Electricians	545	633	88	16.2	0.6
Teacher aides and educational assistants	479	566	88	18.3	0.6
Blue-collar worker supervisors	1,470	1,555	85	5.8	0.5
Receptionists and information clerks	458	542	83	18.2	0.5
Mechanical engineers	237	317	81	34.0	0.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, November 1985.

A P P E N D I X

TABLE A-1. TOTAL POPULATION

NEW YORK STATE AND COUNTIES

APRIL 1, 1980 AND ESTIMATED JULY 1, 1985

AREA	1980	1985	CHANGE 1980-85 NET	CHANGE 1980-85 PERCENT
NEW YORK STATE	17,558,072	17,782,728	224,656	1.3
ALBANY	285,909	283,865	-2,044	-0.7
ALLEGANY	51,742	50,901	-841	-1.6
BRONX	1,168,972	1,184,153	15,181	1.3
BROOME	213,648	212,443	-1,205	-0.6
CATTARAUGUS	85,697	85,335	-362	-0.4
CAYUGA	79,894	79,857	-37	-0.0
CHAUTAUQUA	146,925	144,230	-2,695	-1.8
CHEMUNG	97,656	91,991	-5,665	-5.8
CHENANGO	49,344	49,963	619	1.3
CLINTON	80,750	81,571	821	1.0
COLUMBIA	59,487	60,601	1,114	1.9
CORTLAND	48,820	47,392	-1,428	-2.9
DELAWARE	46,824	46,888	64	0.1
DUTCHESS	245,055	255,106	10,051	4.1
ERIE	1,015,472	971,385	-44,087	-4.3
ESSEX	36,176	36,363	187	0.5
FRANKLIN	44,929	43,792	-1,137	-2.5
FULTON	55,153	55,411	258	0.5
GENESEE	59,400	59,053	-347	-0.6
GREENE	40,861	41,475	614	1.5
HAMILTON	5,034	4,984	-50	-1.0
HERKIMER	66,714	66,918	204	0.3
JEFFERSON	88,151	88,583	432	0.5
KINGS	2,230,936	2,283,395	52,459	2.4
LEWIS	25,035	25,164	129	0.5
LIVINGSTON	57,006	58,328	1,322	2.3
MADISON	65,150	66,742	1,592	2.4
MONROE	702,238	704,876	2,638	0.4
MONTGOMERY	53,439	52,527	-912	-1.7
NASSAU	1,321,582	1,331,343	9,761	0.7
NEW YORK	1,428,285	1,479,774	51,489	3.6
NIAGARA	227,354	216,493	-10,861	-4.8
ONEIDA	253,466	250,734	-2,732	-1.1
ONONDAGA	463,920	465,317	1,397	0.3
ONTARIO	88,909	92,385	3,476	3.9
ORANGE	259,603	277,563	17,960	6.9
ORLEANS	38,496	39,140	644	1.7
OSWEGO	113,901	119,138	5,237	4.6
OTSEGO	59,075	59,369	294	0.5

Table A-1. (continued)

AREA	1980	1985	CHANGE 1980-85 NET	CHANGE 1980-85 PERCENT
PUTNAM	77,193	80,895	3,702	4.8
QUEENS	1,891,325	1,933,044	41,719	2.2
RENSSELAER	151,966	151,352	-614	-0.4
RICHMOND	352,121	373,871	21,750	6.2
ROCKLAND	259,530	265,229	5,699	2.2
ST. LAWRENCE	114,254	113,410	-844	-0.7
SARATOGA	153,759	161,589	7,830	5.1
SCHENECTADY	149,946	150,585	639	0.4
SCHOHARIE	29,710	29,798	88	0.3
SCHUYLER	17,686	17,511	-175	-1.0
SENECA	33,733	32,764	-969	-2.9
STEUBEN	99,217	97,341	-1,876	-1.9
SUFFOLK	1,284,231	1,313,325	29,094	2.3
SULLIVAN	65,155	67,602	2,447	3.8
TIOGA	49,812	50,379	567	1.1
TOMPKINS	87,085	88,149	1,064	1.2
ULSTER	158,158	163,773	5,615	3.6
WARREN	54,854	55,640	786	1.4
WASHINGTON	54,795	56,751	1,956	3.6
WAYNE	84,581	87,550	2,969	3.5
WESTCHESTER	866,599	865,460	-1,139	-0.1
WYOMING	39,895	40,676	781	2.0
YATES	21,459	21,486	27	0.1

NOTE: DATA FOR 1985 ARE PROVISIONAL.
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980 CENSUS AND UNPUBLISHED ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1, 1985.

TABLE A-2. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGE

NEW YORK STATE AND COUNTIES

APRIL 1, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1985 AND 1990

AREA	POPULATION			CHANGE 1980-85		CHANGE 1985-90		CHANGE 1980-90	
	1980	1985	1990	NET	PERCENT	NET	PERCENT	NET	PERCENT
NEW YORK STATE	17,558,072	17,774,520	18,023,052	216,448	1.2	248,532	1.4	464,980	2.6
ALBANY	285,909	284,362	287,176	-1,547	-0.5	2,814	1.0	1,267	0.4
ALLEGANY	51,742	51,169	51,686	-573	-1.1	517	1.0	-56	-0.1
BRONX	1,168,972	1,198,598	1,194,328	29,626	2.5	-4,270	-0.4	25,356	2.2
BROOME	213,648	212,442	212,218	-1,206	-0.6	-224	-0.1	-1,430	-0.7
CATTARAUGUS	85,697	86,449	87,859	752	0.9	1,410	1.6	2,162	2.5
CAYUGA	79,894	79,873	80,786	-21	-0.0	913	1.1	892	1.1
CHAUTAUQUA	146,925	145,930	147,439	-995	-0.7	1,509	1.0	514	0.3
CHEMUNG	97,656	96,111	95,871	-1,545	-1.6	-240	-0.2	-1,785	-1.8
CHENANGO	49,344	50,450	51,806	1,106	2.2	1,356	2.7	2,462	5.0
CLINTON	80,750	81,525	84,430	775	1.0	2,905	3.6	3,680	4.6
COLUMBIA	59,487	62,045	65,041	2,558	4.3	2,996	4.8	5,554	9.3
CORTLAND	48,820	47,923	49,410	-897	-1.8	1,487	3.1	590	1.2
DELAWARE	46,824	46,495	46,829	-329	-0.7	334	0.7	5	0.0
DUTCHESS	245,055	256,563	268,450	11,508	4.7	11,887	4.6	23,395	9.5
ERIE	1,015,472	991,748	983,773	-23,724	-2.3	-7,975	-0.8	-31,699	-3.1
ESSEX	36,176	36,962	38,045	786	2.2	1,083	2.9	1,869	5.2
FRANKLIN	44,929	43,032	42,960	-1,897	-4.2	-72	-0.2	-1,969	-4.4
FULTON	55,153	56,325	57,918	1,172	2.1	1,593	2.8	2,765	5.0
GENESEE	59,400	59,462	60,748	62	0.1	1,286	2.2	1,348	2.3
GREENE	40,861	40,868	41,219	7	0.0	351	0.9	358	0.9
HAMILTON	5,034	4,992	5,091	-42	-0.8	99	2.0	57	1.1
HERKIMER	66,714	67,315	68,483	601	0.9	1,168	1.7	1,769	2.7
JEFFERSON	88,151	88,861	118,249	710	0.8	29,388	33.1	30,098	34.1
KINGS	2,230,936	2,248,139	2,225,192	17,203	0.8	-22,947	-1.0	-5,744	-0.3
LEWIS	25,035	25,006	29,350	-29	-0.1	4,344	17.4	4,315	17.2
LIVINGSTON	57,006	58,469	61,653	1,463	2.6	3,184	5.4	4,647	8.2
MADISON	65,150	66,068	69,115	918	1.4	3,047	4.6	3,965	6.1
MONROE	702,238	715,429	726,729	13,191	1.9	11,300	1.6	24,491	3.5
MONTGOMERY	53,439	53,112	53,442	-327	-0.6	330	0.6	3	0.0
NASSAU	1,321,582	1,332,393	1,340,653	10,811	0.8	8,260	0.6	19,071	1.4
NEW YORK	1,428,285	1,455,619	1,452,086	27,334	1.9	-3,533	-0.2	23,801	1.7
NIAGARA	227,354	217,263	217,257	-10,091	-4.4	-6	-0.0	-10,097	-4.4
ONEIDA	253,466	253,316	256,753	-150	-0.1	3,437	1.4	3,287	1.3
ONONDAGA	463,920	459,790	463,801	-4,130	-0.9	4,011	0.9	-119	-0.0
ONTARIO	88,909	91,588	94,464	2,679	3.0	2,876	3.1	5,555	6.2

Table A-2. (continued)

AREA	POPULATION			CHANGE 1980-85		CHANGE 1985-90		CHANGE 1980-90	
	1980	1985	1990	NET	PERCENT	NET	PERCENT	NET	PERCENT
ORANGE	259,603	275,152	292,775	15,549	6.0	17,623	6.4	33,172	12.8
ORLEANS	38,496	39,008	40,390	512	1.3	1,382	3.5	1,894	4.9
OSWEGO	113,901	119,987	126,732	6,086	5.3	6,745	5.6	12,831	11.3
OTSEGO	59,075	59,986	61,364	911	1.5	1,378	2.3	2,289	3.9
PUTNAM	77,193	80,852	86,172	3,659	4.7	5,320	6.6	8,979	11.6
QUEENS	1,891,325	1,917,172	1,914,038	25,847	1.4	-3,134	-0.2	22,713	1.2
RENSSELAER	151,966	152,099	154,073	133	0.1	1,974	1.3	2,107	1.4
RICHMOND	352,121	371,679	394,783	19,558	5.6	23,104	6.2	42,662	12.1
ROCKLAND	259,530	267,276	283,872	7,746	3.0	16,596	6.2	24,342	9.4
ST. LAWRENCE	114,254	113,530	118,655	-724	-0.6	5,125	4.5	4,401	3.9
SARATOGA	153,759	160,732	169,053	6,973	4.5	8,321	5.2	15,294	9.9
SCHENECTADY	149,946	150,149	151,220	203	0.1	1,071	0.7	1,274	0.8
SCHOHARIE	29,710	30,800	31,795	1,090	3.7	995	3.2	2,085	7.0
SCHUYLER	17,686	17,455	17,595	-231	-1.3	140	0.8	-91	-0.5
SENECA	33,733	31,942	31,492	-1,791	-5.3	-450	-1.4	-2,241	-6.6
STEUBEN	99,217	97,320	98,592	-1,897	-1.9	1,272	1.3	-625	-0.6
SUFFOLK	1,284,231	1,321,518	1,395,458	37,287	2.9	73,940	5.6	111,227	8.7
SULLIVAN	65,155	67,710	70,034	2,555	3.9	2,324	3.4	4,879	7.5
TIOGA	49,812	49,329	49,696	-483	-1.0	367	0.7	-116	-0.2
TOMPKINS	87,085	89,720	92,556	2,635	3.0	2,836	3.2	5,471	6.3
ULSTER	158,158	163,135	168,471	4,977	3.1	5,336	3.3	10,313	6.5
WARREN	54,854	55,281	57,048	427	0.8	1,767	3.2	2,194	4.0
WASHINGTON	54,795	56,321	58,616	1,526	2.8	2,295	4.1	3,821	7.0
WAYNE	84,581	87,710	92,151	3,129	3.7	4,441	5.1	7,570	9.0
WESTCHESTER	866,599	870,723	871,640	4,124	0.5	917	0.1	5,041	0.6
WYOMING	39,895	40,675	42,379	780	2.0	1,704	4.2	2,484	6.2
YATES	21,459	21,567	22,092	108	0.5	525	2.4	633	2.9

SOURCE: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Table A-3. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1986

(Numbers in thousands)

Year/quarter	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment total	Unemployment		
		Total	Percent of population		Total	Rate	Error range of rate
1970	12,842	7,436	57.9	7,106	331	4.5	4.2-4.8
1971	12,966	7,493	57.8	7,003	491	6.6	6.3-6.9
1972	13,046	7,489	57.4	6,989	501	6.7	6.4-7.0
1973	13,057	7,420	56.8	7,016	404	5.4	5.1-5.7
1974	13,085	7,544	57.7	7,063	482	6.4	6.1-6.7
1975	13,157	7,636	58.0	6,908	727	9.5	9.2-9.8
1976	13,222	7,685	58.1	6,896	789	10.3	9.9-10.7
1977	13,244	7,728	58.3	7,023	705	9.1	8.8-9.4
1978	13,253	7,840	59.1	7,236	604	7.7	7.3-8.1
1979	13,279	8,010	60.3	7,439	571	7.1	6.7-7.5
1980	13,313	7,978	59.9	7,381	597	7.5	7.1-7.9
1981	13,391	8,012	59.8	7,400	612	7.6	7.2-8.0
1982	13,464	7,997	59.4	7,313	684	8.6	8.2-9.0
1983	13,547	8,051	59.4	7,363	688	8.6	8.2-8.9
1984	13,634	8,090	59.3	7,506	584	7.2	6.8-7.6
1985	13,681	8,308	60.7	7,764	544	6.5	6.3-6.8
1985							
1st quarter	13,662	8,122	59.4	7,543	579	7.1	-
2nd quarter	13,673	8,161	59.7	7,614	547	6.7	-
3rd quarter	13,685	8,445	61.7	7,923	522	6.2	-
4th quarter	13,700	8,501	62.0	7,974	527	6.2	-
1986							
1st quarter	13,712	8,341	60.8	7,750	591	7.1	-
2nd quarter	13,723	8,327	60.7	7,784	543	6.5	-

Table A-4. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE WHITE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1986

(Numbers in thousands)

Year/quarter	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment total	Unemployment		
		Total	Percent of population		Total	Rate	Error range of rate
1970	11,504	6,611	57.5	6,326	285	4.3	4.0-4.6
1971	11,516	6,613	57.5	6,193	422	6.4	6.1-6.7
1972	11,472	6,600	57.5	6,170	430	6.5	6.2-6.8
1973	11,445	6,529	57.0	6,190	339	5.2	4.9-5.5
1974	11,484	6,646	57.9	6,241	405	6.1	5.7-6.5
1975	11,441	6,684	58.4	6,074	610	9.1	8.8-9.4
1976	11,491	6,721	58.5	6,057	664	9.9	9.5-10.3
1977	11,491	6,736	58.6	6,151	584	8.7	8.4-9.0
1978	11,429	6,768	59.2	6,283	486	7.2	6.8-7.6
1979	11,333	6,851	60.5	6,415	438	6.4	6.0-6.8
1980	11,265	6,792	60.3	6,329	463	6.8	6.4-7.2
1981	11,330	6,797	60.0	6,350	448	6.6	6.2-7.0
1982	11,393	6,790	59.6	6,260	530	7.8	7.4-8.2
1983	11,415	6,820	59.7	6,297	523	7.7	7.3-8.1
1984	11,373	6,788	59.7	6,362	426	6.3	5.9-6.7
1985	11,324	6,937	61.3	6,530	407	5.9	5.6-6.2
1985							
1st quarter	11,371	6,815	59.9	6,386	429	6.3	-
2nd quarter	11,283	6,811	60.4	6,393	418	6.1	-
3rd quarter	11,268	7,012	62.2	6,622	390	5.6	-
4th quarter	11,371	7,109	62.5	6,719	391	5.5	-
1986							
1st quarter	11,349	6,953	61.3	6,514	439	6.3	-
2nd quarter	11,314	6,920	61.2	6,537	383	5.5	-

Table A-5. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE BLACK CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1986

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group and year/quarter	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment total	Unemployment		
		Total	Percent of population		Total	Rate	Error range of rate
Black and others, both sexes							
1970	1,338	825	61.7	779	46	5.6	5.0-6.2
1971	1,450	880	60.7	811	70	7.9	7.1-8.7
1972	1,574	888	56.4	817	71	8.0	7.2-8.8
1973	1,612	891	55.3	826	65	7.3	6.4-8.2
1974	1,601	898	56.1	822	76	8.5	7.4-9.6
1975	1,716	952	55.5	835	116	12.3	11.2-13.4
1976	1,731	965	55.7	840	125	12.9	11.7-14.1
1977	1,753	992	56.6	871	121	12.2	11.0-13.4
1978	1,824	1,070	58.7	952	117	11.0	9.8-12.2
1979	1,946	1,158	59.5	1,024	134	11.6	10.4-12.8
Black, both sexes							
1980	1,771	1,010	57.1	884	126	12.4	11.2-13.8
1981	1,770	1,040	58.8	887	153	14.7	13.4-16.1
1982	1,753	1,002	57.1	863	138	13.8	12.5-15.2
1983	1,797	1,014	56.4	867	147	14.5	13.1-15.9
1984	1,891	1,063	56.2	922	141	13.3	12.0-14.6
1985	1,935	1,109	57.3	985	124	11.2	10.2-12.3
1985							
1st quarter	1,893	1,070	56.5	929	140	13.1	-
2nd quarter	1,983	1,114	56.2	997	117	10.4	-
3rd quarter	1,989	1,153	58.0	1,038	115	9.9	-
4th quarter	1,874	1,102	58.8	975	127	11.5	-
1986							
1st quarter	1,916	1,117	58.3	977	140	12.5	-
2nd quarter	1,913	1,118	58.5	978	140	12.5	-

NOTE: Data for the period 1970-1979 include all races except white. Beginning with 1980, data are for blacks only.

Table A-6. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16-19 YEARS
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1986

(Numbers in thousands)

Year/quarter	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment total	Unemployment		
		Total	Percent of population		Total	Rate	Error range of rate
1970	1,183	490	41.4	424	66	13.5	12.2-14.8
1971	1,219	501	41.1	400	99	19.8	18.1-21.5
1972	1,271	548	43.2	438	109	19.9	17.9-21.9
1973	1,245	538	43.3	442	97	18.1	16.8-19.4
1974	1,286	586	45.6	476	110	18.8	17.1-20.5
1975	1,325	586	44.2	460	125	21.4	19.6-23.2
1976	1,314	577	43.9	438	140	24.3	22.7-25.9
1977	1,332	604	45.3	474	129	21.5	19.9-23.1
1978	1,337	606	45.3	478	128	21.1	19.2-23.0
1979	1,325	627	47.4	494	133	21.2	19.3-23.1
1980	1,310	591	45.1	473	118	19.9	18.0-22.0
1981	1,273	575	45.1	449	126	21.9	19.9-24.0
1982	1,260	543	43.1	421	121	22.3	20.2-24.5
1983	1,269	544	42.8	408	135	24.8	22.7-27.0
1984	1,181	497	42.1	401	97	19.4	17.3-21.5
1985	1,128	468	41.5	381	88	18.8	16.9-20.6
1985							
1st quarter	1,148	406	35.3	323	83	20.4	-
2nd quarter	1,147	472	41.2	378	94	19.9	-
3rd quarter	1,125	564	50.2	469	96	16.9	-
4th quarter	1,095	431	39.4	352	80	18.5	-
1986							
1st quarter	1,113	413	37.1	331	83	20.0	-
2nd quarter	1,134	478	42.2	380	98	20.4	-

NOTE: Some data for the period 1970-1974 were obtained by adding component parts.

Table A-7. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE MALE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment total	Unemployment		
		Total	Percent of population		Total	Rate	Error range of rate
1974	6,040	4,585	75.9	4,316	268	5.8	5.4-6.2
1975	6,036	4,571	75.7	4,148	424	9.3	9.0-9.6
1976	6,128	4,603	75.1	4,147	456	9.9	9.5-10.3
1977	6,113	4,569	74.7	4,157	411	9.0	8.5-9.5
1978	6,126	4,559	74.4	4,224	334	7.3	6.8-7.8
1979	6,136	4,606	75.1	4,297	308	6.7	6.2-7.2
1980	6,138	4,565	74.4	4,229	336	7.4	6.9-7.9
1981	6,203	4,548	73.3	4,211	336	7.4	6.9-7.9
1982	6,225	4,544	73.0	4,158	385	8.5	8.0-9.0
1983	6,195	4,533	73.2	4,127	404	8.9	8.4-9.5
1984	6,327	4,579	72.4	4,247	332	7.3	6.8-7.7
1985	6,384	4,648	72.8	4,334	313	6.7	6.4-7.1

Table A-8. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF THE FEMALE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1974-1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force		Employment total	Unemployment		
		Total	Percent of population		Total	Rate	Error range of rate
1974	7,045	2,961	42.0	2,746	214	7.2	6.6-7.8
1975	7,121	3,065	43.0	2,762	303	9.9	9.3-10.5
1976	7,094	3,082	43.5	2,749	332	10.8	10.2-11.4
1977	7,131	3,160	44.3	2,865	293	9.3	8.8-9.8
1978	7,127	3,281	46.0	3,012	267	8.2	7.6-8.8
1979	7,143	3,403	47.6	3,141	263	7.7	7.1-8.3
1980	7,175	3,412	47.6	3,151	261	7.6	7.1-8.2
1981	7,188	3,463	48.2	3,189	275	7.9	7.4-8.5
1982	7,239	3,454	47.7	3,155	299	8.7	8.0-9.3
1983	7,352	3,519	47.9	3,235	284	8.1	7.5-8.6
1984	7,307	3,510	48.0	3,259	251	7.2	6.6-7.7
1985	7,297	3,660	50.2	3,430	230	6.3	5.9-6.7

Table A-9. FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
16 YEARS AND OVER
NEW YORK STATE
1970-1985 *

(Numbers in thousands)

Population group and year	Full-time labor force					Part-time labor force			
	Total	Employed		Unemployed, looking for full-time work		Total	Employed on voluntary part-time	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	
		Full-time schedules	Part-time for economic reasons	Number	Percent of full-time labor force			Total	Percent of part-time labor force
All persons 16 years and over									
1970	6,446	6,053	124	270	4.2	990	928	61	6.2
1971	6,486	5,942	150	396	6.1	1,007	912	95	9.4
1972	6,421	5,869	153	398	6.2	1,068	965	103	9.6
1973	ina					ina			
1974	ina					ina			
1975	6,590	5,727	258	606	9.2	1,045	925	120	11.6
1976	6,670	5,762	261	648	9.7	1,015	874	141	13.9
1977	6,666	5,816	270	579	8.7	1,061	935	126	11.9
1978	6,758	6,002	272	483	7.1	1,081	960	121	11.2
1979	6,838	6,125	266	448	6 5	1,171	1,047	124	10.6
1980	6,830	6,033	303	493	7.2	1,161	1,051	110	9.5
1981	6,832	6,026	308	498	7.3	1,179	1,065	115	9.7
1982	6,836	5,924	343	567	8.3	1,162	1,044	117	10.1
1983	6,926	5,979	376	571	8.3	1,125	1,009	117	10.4
1984	6,970	6,172	312	486	7.0	1,120	1,022	98	8.8
1985	7,187	6,438	293	456	6.3	1,121	1,033	88	7.8
Male									
1980	4,184	3,756	136	291	7.0	384	338	46	11.9
1981	4,174	3,749	136	290	6.9	373	326	47	12.6
1982	4,190	3,692	159	339	8.1	353	307	47	13.3
1983	4,194	3,673	160	361	8.6	339	295	43	12.8
1984	4,236	3,792	150	294	6.9	343	304	39	11.2
1985	4,315	3,909	128	277	6.4	333	297	36	10.8
Female									
1980	2,646	2,278	168	201	7.6	777	713	64	8.3
1981	2,658	2,277	173	208	7.8	806	739	67	8.3
1982	2,645	2,232	184	228	8.6	808	738	71	8.7
1983	2,732	2,305	217	210	7.7	787	713	74	9.4
1984	2,733	2,380	161	192	7.0	777	718	60	7.7
1985	2,872	2,529	165	178	6.2	788	736	52	6.6

Table A-9. (continued)

Population group and year	Full-time labor force					Part-time labor force			
	Total	Employed		Unemployed, looking for full-time work		Total	Employed on voluntary part-time	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	
		Full-time schedules	Part-time for economic reasons	Number	Percent of full-time labor force			Total	Percent of part-time labor force
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
1980	298	183	53	63	21.0	291	234	56	19.3
1981	278	156	49	73	26.3	297	244	53	17.8
1982	255	137	48	69	27.1	289	236	53	18.2
1983	278	145	51	82	29.6	266	213	53	19.9
1984	235	135	47	53	22.6	262	219	43	16.5
1985	234	140	44	50	21.3	235	197	38	16.3
White									
1978	5,778	5,160	238	379	6.6	990	884	106	10.7
1979	5,786	5,225	228	332	5 7	1,065	960	105	9.9
1980	5,795	5,163	252	379	6.5	1,049	957	92	8.8
1981	5,732	5,121	260	350	6.1	1,065	967	97	9.1
1982	5,736	5,010	292	433	7 6	1,054	957	98	9.2
1983	5,804	5,053	324	428	7.4	1,016	921	96	9.4
1984	5,781	5,167	261	353	6.1	1,007	934	73	7.2
1985	5,921	5,342	243	336	5.7	1,016	945	71	7.0
Black and others **									
1978	980	842	35	103	10.5	90	76	14	16.0
1979	1,052	899	38	116	11.0	106	88	19	17.5
1980	1,036	870	51	115	11.1	112	94	18	15.8
Black									
1981	942	761	45	137	14.5	98	81	17	16.9
1982	916	748	46	121	13.3	86	69	17	19.5
1983	929	756	44	129	13.9	86	68	18	20.8
1984	976	814	44	118	12.1	87	64	24	26.9
1985	1,024	873	43	109	10.6	85	70	16	18.4
Hispanic									
1985	706	594	26	87	12.3	62	51	11	17.9

* Not all data are available for all years.
** Data for the period 1978-1980 include all races except white. Beginning with 1981 data are for blacks only.
ina = information not available.
NOTE: Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. Data shown for Hispanics in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

Table A-10. DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE 1976-1985*

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Reason (percent distribution)					
		Total	Job losers		Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
			Total	On layoff			
All persons 16 years and over							
1976	789	100.0	62.0	13.2	6.7	19.9	11.3
1977	705	100.0	60.5	ina	7.1	19.5	13.0
1978	604	100.0	52.9	ina	8.5	24.0	14.6
1979	571	100.0	48.7	ina	9.1	26.7	15.6
1980	597	100.0	54.7	ina	8.1	23.2	13.9
1981	612	100.0	53.2	15.0	9.1	23.4	14.3
1982	684	100.0	58.3	16.2	7.3	20.5	14.0
1983	688	100.0	59.3	15.4	6.0	19.3	15.4
1984	584	100.0	53.2	13.5	8.2	22.4	16.2
1985	544	100.0	51.3	12.8	9.5	25.4	13.8
Male							
1981	336	100.0	62.3	17.2	9.5	15.8	12.3
1982	385	100.0	66.6	18.0	7.0	14.9	11.5
1983	404	100.0	65.7	16.3	5.8	14.8	13.7
1984	332	100.0	59.1	13.6	7.5	18.4	15.0
1985	313	100.0	59.5	14.1	8.3	20.4	11.9
Female							
1981	275	100.0	41.9	12.3	8.7	32.7	16.7
1982	299	100.0	47.7	13.9	7.6	27.6	17.1
1983	284	100.0	50.1	14.2	6.3	25.7	17.9
1984	251	100.0	45.3	13.3	9.2	27.8	17.8
1985	230	100.0	40.2	11.1	11.1	32.2	16.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years							
1980	118	100.0	21.4	ina	5.4	27.9	45.4
1981	126	100.0	17.8	3.6	6.7	25.2	50.4
1982	121	100.0	20.3	3.0	5.8	25.3	48.6
1983	135	100.0	19.9	3.1	5.6	23.6	50.9
1984	97	100.0	17.8	4.5	6.2	21.7	54.3
1985	88	100.0	18.8	3.4	5.3	27.2	48.7

Table A-10. (continued)

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Reason (percent distribution)					
		Total	Job losers		Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
			Total	On layoff			
White							
1980	463	100.0	57.5	ina	8.1	22.1	12.2
1981	448	100.0	53.5	15.7	9.1	23.6	13.8
1982	530	100.0	58.4	16.9	8.1	20.4	13.1
1983	523	100.0	58.9	16.5	6.6	19.0	15.4
1984	426	100.0	53.4	14.8	9.5	22.8	14.3
1985	407	100.0	51.8	14.2	10.8	24.7	12.7
Black							
1981	153	100.0	52.9	13.5	7.5	23.8	15.8
1982	138	100.0	58.0	13.6	4.0	21.4	16.6
1983	147	100.0	61.3	12.3	3.7	19.6	15.3
1984	141	100.0	52.3	9.7	4.5	22.3	20.9
1985	124	100.0	50.5	8.5	5.0	27.3	17.2
Hispanic							
1985	98	100.0	53.5	10.6	8.0	23.9	14.6

* Not all data are available for all years.
ina = information not available.

NOTE: Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. Data shown for Hispanics in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

Table A-11. DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE 1970-1985 *

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Duration (percent distribution)							
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks and over	15-26 weeks	27 weeks and over	27-51 weeks	52 weeks and over
All persons 16 years and over									
1970	331	100.0	49.2	33.0	17.7	11.4	6.3	3.9	2.4
1971	491	100.0	40.4	31.9	27.8	16.1	11.7	7.9	3.8
1972	501	ina							
1973	404	ina							
1974	482	ina							
1975	727	100.0	29.8	29.1	41.1	19.1	22.0	13.5	8.5
1976	789	100.0	ina	56.7**	43.3	16.9	26.4	13.2	13.2
1977	705	100.0	31.6	26.7	41.7	16.4	25.3	12.0	13.3
1978	604	100.0	33.2	30.4	36.5	17.0	19.5	7.8	11.7
1979	571	100.0	38.3	31.7	30.1	16.6	13.5	6.0	7.5
1980	597	100.0	39.3	31.5	29.3	14.9	14.4	7.9	6.5
1981	612	100.0	37.4	31.4	31.2	14.8	16.4	7.0	9.3
1982	684	100.0	33.5	32.3	34.2	18.3	15.9	6.6	9.3
1983	688	100.0	30.0	29.1	41.0	17.8	23.2	9.6	13.6
1984	584	100.0	33.7	30.0	36.3	15.1	21.3	7.9	13.4
1985	544	100.0	36.5	31.0	32.5	15.4	17.1	6.7	10.4
Male									
1978	334	100.0	30.7	29.8	39.6	17.4	22.2	8.1	14.1
1979	308	100.0	33.7	30.9	35.4	19.5	15.9	6.3	9.6
1980	336	ina							
1981	336	100.0	34.4	31.1	34.5	14.6	19.9	8.5	11.4
1982	385	100.0	30.1	32.2	37.7	18.6	19.1	7.0	12.1
1983	404	100.0	24.8	29.1	46.1	19.1	27.0	10.0	17.0
1984	332	100.0	29.8	29.6	40.5	16.0	24.7	8.4	16.3
1985	313	100.0	31.8	31.1	37.0	17.4	19.6	6.9	12.7
Female									
1978	267	100.0	36.2	31.1	32.7	16.5	16.2	7.4	8.8
1979	263	100.0	43.6	32.6	23.8	13.2	10.6	5.6	5.0
1980	261	ina							
1981	275	100.0	40.9	31.9	27.2	15.1	12.1	5.4	6.7

Table A-11. (continued)

Population group and year	Total unemployed (000's)	Duration (percent distribution)							
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks and over	15-26 weeks	27 weeks and over	27-51 weeks	52 weeks and over
Female (continued)									
1982	299	100.0	37.9	32.5	29.7	17.9	11.8	6.0	15.8
1983	284	100.0	37.3	29.1	33.6	15.9	17.7	9.0	8.8
1984	251	100.0	38.7	30.5	30.8	13.9	16.8	7.2	9.6
1985	230	100.0	42.9	30.7	26.4	12.7	13.7	6.3	7.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
1980	118	100.0	50.9	32.9	16.3	11.1	5.2	2.9	2.3
1981	126	100.0	48.1	31.8	20.1	12.0	8.1	3.7	4.4
1982	121	100.0	45.5	35.0	19.5	11.4	8.1	3.4	4.7
1983	135	100.0	41.6	33.0	25.4	13.1	12.3	7.1	5.2
1984	97	100.0	47.1	34.5	18.4	9.3	9.2	4.1	5.2
1985	88	100.0	48.1	34.1	17.8	12.8	5.0	3.3	1.7
White									
1978	486	100.0	35.3	30.1	34.7	16.5	18.2	7.9	10.3
1979	438	100.0	39.7	31.9	28.4	16.3	12.1	5.9	6.2
1980	463	100.0	39.3	32.1	28.6	15.3	13.3	7.7	5.6
1981	448	100.0	38.2	31.4	30.4	14.9	15.5	7.7	7.8
1982	530	100.0	34.7	33.1	32.2	17.7	14.5	6.4	8.1
1983	523	100.0	31.1	29.9	39.0	18.0	21.0	9.0	12.0
1984	426	100.0	34.7	30.1	35.3	15.0	20.3	8.0	12.2
1985	407	100.0	38.7	29.9	31.3	15.1	16.2	6.2	10.0
Black									
1981	153	100.0	36.3	31.0	32.8	14.0	18.8	4.9	13.9
1982	138	100.0	27.6	30.4	42.0	20.4	21.6	7.3	14.3
1983	147	100.0	26.0	25.5	48.5	17.3	31.1	11.2	19.9
1984	141	100.0	31.5	30.0	38.5	14.9	23.8	7.8	15.6
1985	124	100.0	29.3	34.1	36.6	16.8	19.8	7.7	12.1
Hispanic									
1985	98	100.0	37.2	28.3	34.5	17.8	16.7	5.5	11.2

* Not all data are available for all years.
** Data are for less than 15 weeks.
ina = information not available.
NOTE: Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. Data shown for Hispanics in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

Table A-12. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED POPULATION GROUP NEW YORK STATE 1983-1985

(Annual averages, percent of total employed)

Occupational group	Employed			
	Total	Female	Black	Hispanic
			1985	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, administrative and managerial	12.1	9.5	7.3	6.8
Professional specialty	15.1	16.7	9.6	6.1
Technicians and related support	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.1
Sales	11.2	11.8	5.5	7.9
Administrative support, including clerical	18.8	32.1	25.4	18.1
Service occupations	14.6	17.2	25.0	23.6
Precision production, craft and repair	10.7	1.5	8.2	10.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.2	5.9	7.7	15.9
Transportation and material moving	3.6	0.8	4.5	4.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	3.1	0.9	3.4	4.1
Farming, forestry and fishing	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
			1984	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Executive, administrative and managerial	11.8	8.7	6.1	
Professional specialty	14.4	16.3	9.2	
Technicians and related support	3.4	3.5	2.6	
Sales	11.5	12.0	5.3	
Administrative support, including clerical	18.8	31.9	27.1	
Service occupations	14.8	17.5	26.2	
Precision production, craft and repair	10.6	1.9	7.6	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.2	6.0	6.8	
Transportation and material moving	3.6	0.7	4.3	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	3.3	1.0	4.1	
Farming, forestry and fishing	1.6	0.5	0.4	
			1983	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Executive, administrative and managerial	11.4	8.4	7.0	
Professional specialty	14.4	16.0	10.0	
Technicians and related support	3.0	2.9	3.3	
Sales	11.3	11.9	5.1	
Administrative support, including clerical	19.0	32.8	25.6	
Service occupations	14.9	17.1	25.1	
Precision production, craft and repair	10.4	1.6	7.4	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.7	6.8	7.9	
Transportation and material moving	3.6	0.6	4.5	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	3.3	1.3	4.0	
Farming, forestry and fishing	1.9	0.8	0.2	

NOTE: Changes in the estimation procedure affecting the Hispanic population were incorporated in the Current Population Survey in 1985. Data shown for Hispanics in this table reflect the changes and are not comparable to previously published data.

Table A-13. NEW YORK STATE ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT AND JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION

1987-1989

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Total, All Occupations	8,913,536	9,066,881	9,220,226	1,032,377	153345	345445	99963	433624
Professional & Technical Workers	1,822,278	1,857,027	1,891,775	197,387	34749	59278	32499	70861
Engineers	95,269	96,224	97,179	9,662	955	2223	2418	4066
Aeronautical Engineers	1,989	1,990	1,991	205	1	31	61	111
Chemical Engineers	2,417	2,441	2,466	280	25	40	73	143
Civil Engineers	14,389	14,713	15,036	1,479	323	472	204	479
Electrical Engineers	26,602	26,816	27,029	2,492	214	427	817	1035
Industrial Engineers	10,536	10,530	10,525	800	-5	238	236	332
Mechanical Engineers	15,324	15,521	15,717	1,475	196	356	297	625
Metallurgists & Met Engineers	1,238	1,262	1,286	161	24	29	38	70
Other Engineers	22,716	22,892	23,069	2,763	176	628	691	1268
Life & Physical Scientists	16,000	16,088	16,176	1,572	88	374	331	778
Life Scientists	5,826	5,875	5,924	645	49	144	135	317
Chemists	5,834	5,787	5,739	403	-47	133	95	223
Life&Physical Scientists,NEC	2,793	2,859	2,926	351	66	65	65	154
Mathematical Specialists	4,723	4,799	4,876	435	76	86	120	152
Actuaries	1,763	1,781	1,798	172	18	55	44	56
Mathematical Scientists	1,093	1,107	1,12	94	14	17	28	35
Statisticians	1,867	1,912	1,957	170	45	14	48	62
Engineering,Science Technicians	89,172	90,395	91,617	9,883	1223	1558	1708	5394
Drafters & Related Occups.	22,963	23,553	24,144	2,744	591	461	423	1270
All Electrical Technicians	36,311	36,673	37,034	3,871	362	529	708	2273
Industrial Engineering Techs.	1,042	1,040	1,039	107	-1	24	20	64
Mechanical Engineering Techs.	3,478	3,529	3,579	406	50	69	69	219
Surveyors	1,676	1,720	1,764	222	44	36	33	108
Engin & Sci Techs, NEC	23,511	23,686	23,860	2,512	175	438	451	1448
Medical Workers,ex Techns	247,914	253,116	258,317	21,258	5201	8524	3272	4261
Dentists	18,954	19,961	20,969	1,703	1007	421	40	235
Dietitians &/or Nutritionists	4,049	4,141	4,233	461	92	166	54	149
Nurses, Professional	133,209	135,150	137,092	11,729	1941	5179	2038	2571
Optometrists	3,573	3,694	3,814	472	121	297	9	45
Pharmacists	11,496	11,694	11,892	1,255	198	791	80	185
Physicians &/or Surgeons	57,408	58,756	60,104	3,723	1348	980	930	465
Podiatrists	1,461	1,536	1,611	165	75	70	2	18

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Therapists	15,604	15,960	16,316	1,558	356	525	114	563
Veterinarians	2,135	2,197	2,259	189	62	94	4	29
Health Technols & Techns	108,165	111,210	114,254	12,839	3045	4007	1741	4046
Health Technols & Techns	15,851	16,119	16,387	1,557	268	427	274	588
Dental Hygienists & Assts	23,161	24,445	25,728	3,490	1283	911	391	903
Medical Record Librarians	1,414	1,440	1,466	178	26	76	23	54
Radiologic Technols,Techns	8,408	8,592	8,776	765	184	232	86	264
Other Health Technols,Techns	59,330	60,614	61,898	6,849	1284	2361	967	2237
Public Relations Specialists	7,679	8,008	8,338	1,160	329	287	135	408
Technicians,ex Health or S&E	37,880	38,081	38,282	4,440	201	761	1261	2218
Airplane Pilots	4,693	4,673	4,653	454	-20	48	154	271
Air Traffic Controllers	1,619	1,609	1,599	155	-10	18	54	94
Flight Engineers	1,280	1,272	1,265	127	-7	19	41	74
Radio Operators	1,795	1,789	1,783	215	-6	48	63	110
Other Techns,Ex Health or S&E	27,281	27,519	27,757	3,335	238	590	908	1599
Computer Specialists	64,305	65,613	66,920	7,400	1308	774	1248	4071
Computer Programmers	34,040	34,719	35,399	3,925	679	431	660	2155
Systems Analysts, EDP	30,266	30,894	31,522	3,475	628	344	587	1916
Social Scientists	26,295	27,101	27,907	3,579	806	795	678	1300
Economists & Related Occups.	11,894	12,381	12,867	1,662	486	271	310	594
Psychologists	8,470	8,641	8,812	1,026	171	222	217	417
Urban & Regional Planners	1,406	1,416	1,425	139	10	27	35	68
All Other Social Scientists	3,997	4,125	4,254	693	128	266	102	197
Teachers	390,861	396,498	402,135	41,301	5637	12026	6347	17291
Teachers,Adult Education	9,371	9,530	9,689	1,015	159	305	142	409
College & University Teachers	104,484	105,866	107,248	11,144	1382	2741	2027	4994
Teachers, Elementary	140,892	142,983	145,074	16,755	2091	5097	1860	7707
Teachers, Secondary	123,644	125,248	126,852	10,634	1604	3268	2127	3635
Teachers, NEC	12,470	12,872	13,273	1,754	402	615	191	546
Writers,Artists,Entertainers	131,886	134,953	138,021	15,132	3068	4422	2526	5116
Actors or Actresses	7,591	7,699	7,806	868	107	194	155	411
Athletes & Kindred Workers	7,746	7,846	7,946	850	100	189	156	405
Dancers	1,466	1,492	1,519	175	27	40	29	79
Designing Occupations	25,075	25,628	26,181	2,833	553	879	449	953

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Editors & Reporters	25,413	25,790	26,167	2,860	377	895	679	910
Musicians	21,076	21,432	21,787	2,322	355	769	363	835
Painters & Sculptors	33,261	34,578	35,895	3,937	1317	1170	486	965
Photographic Occupations	7,338	7,563	7,787	992	225	216	151	401
Radio,TV Announcers & Related	2,513	2,516	2,520	247	3	57	51	136
Other Professional & Techn Workers	602,129	614,942	627,754	68,727	12812	23439	10714	21761
Accounting Occupations	108,576	110,606	112,637	11,497	2030	3951	1987	3529
Architects	7,088	7,279	7,471	923	192	286	136	310
Buying Occupations	40,216	40,828	41,441	4,794	613	1652	776	1753
Clergy	31,340	31,355	31,370	3,167	15	1622	830	699
Directors,Rel Act &/or Rel Ed	1,358	1,366	1,375	151	8	77	36	30
Judicial Occupations	3,623	3,649	3,675	154	26	45	39	44
Lawyers & Kindred Workers	105,868	110,268	114,669	13,224	4401	6346	1186	1292
Librarians & Related Workers	12,546	12,715	12,885	1,473	169	516	242	546
Personnel & Employment Wkrs	24,029	24,501	24,972	2,666	472	728	416	1050
Recreation Workers	14,248	14,652	15,057	2,529	404	452	539	1134
Social Workers	49,095	50,004	50,913	5,592	909	1585	599	2499
Vocational & Educ Counselors	14,469	14,823	15,178	1,618	355	345	282	637
Misc Professional & Tech Wkrs	188,563	191,764	194,965	20,819	3201	5795	3620	8202
Managers & Officials	886,184	902,419	918,655	107,757	16235	37303	14230	39988
Sales Managers, Retail	25,488	25,862	26,236	3,373	374	756	670	1573
Administrators,Public Inspectors	39,876	40,161	40,446	3,995	285	1941	540	1229
Construction Inspectors	3,306	3,316	3,325	372	10	184	46	133
Public Adm Inspectors,ex Const	11,894	11,956	12,017	959	61	470	155	274
Chief Executives, Legis.	10,099	10,133	10,166	800	33	401	132	233
Postmasters &/or Mail Superints	1,661	1,674	1,687	202	13	99	23	66
School Admins,Elem & Secondary	12,916	13,083	13,251	1,662	168	788	183	523
Other Managers,Administrators	820,820	836,396	851,972	100,389	15576	34606	13020	37187
Conductors,Train	1,600	1,565	1,529	116	-36	56	25	70
Managers,Rest,Coffee Sh,etc	38,380	39,813	41,247	5,555	1433	1485	345	2291
Other Managers, Administrators	780,164	794,384	808,605	94,695	14221	33040	12639	34795
Sales Workers	584,630	594,822	605,014	85,933	10192	37627	6978	31137
Insurance Agents, Brokers etc	42,571	42,635	42,700	4,267	64	1555	511	2137
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	34,917	35,271	35,626	4,428	354	2363	349	1362

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Stock & Bond Sales Agents	46,668	47,857	49,046	6,062	1189	1877	546	2450
Misc Sales Workers	460,474	469,058	477,642	71,176	8584	31833	5572	25188
Clerical Workers	2,075,310	2,114,970	2,154,631	259,016	39660	81209	20874	117273
Stenos,Secretaries,Typists	464,493	475,363	486,233	49,369	10870	20133	4096	14270
Secretaries	303,403	310,946	318,489	31,597	7543	13526	3398	7130
Stenographers	30,078	30,577	31,076	3,291	499	1360	30	1402
Typists	131,011	133,840	136,668	14,482	2828	5247	668	5738
Office Machine Operators	95,787	98,045	100,303	12,023	2258	2579	1728	5458
Billing Mach, Proof Mach Ops	18,954	19,286	19,617	2,528	332	657	385	1154
Computer, Peripheral Equip Ops	34,139	34,991	35,844	4,075	853	426	700	2096
Duplicating Machine Operators	4,781	5,007	5,234	805	227	181	99	298
Keypunch Operators	22,645	23,122	23,599	2,366	477	689	231	969
Other Office Machine Opers	15,233	15,603	15,974	2,246	370	625	312	938
Other Clerical Workers	1,515,030	1,541,563	1,568,095	197,624	26533	58497	15050	97545
Bank Tellers	49,183	49,972	50,762	5,927	789	1493	502	3143
Bookkeepers	200,605	204,341	208,076	21,539	3735	9238	2046	6520
Cashiers	145,543	149,081	152,620	18,285	3538	5446	888	8412
Eligibility Workers, Welfare	2,324	2,332	2,339	387	7	142	25	212
Clerical Supervisors	61,238	62,230	63,222	7,252	992	2347	870	3044
Collectors	8,402	8,595	8,789	1,428	194	367	93	775
Counter Clerks, Ex Food	38,523	39,126	39,730	4,983	603	1629	512	2238
Dispatchers, Starters, Vehicle	10,742	10,920	11,097	1,682	177	397	119	989
Survey Workers	6,612	7,043	7,473	1,387	430	244	77	635
Estimators, Investigators, NEC	19,244	19,455	19,665	2,320	211	695	194	1220
Production Clerks	16,960	17,199	17,438	1,889	239	486	192	972
File Clerks & Related Workers	43,592	44,596	45,600	5,266	1004	1817	536	1909
Claim Workers, Insurance	14,255	14,246	14,238	1,966	-9	521	157	1297
Library Assistants	13,408	13,548	13,689	2,402	141	474	446	1341
Postal Mail Carriers	53,719	54,143	54,567	4,061	424	1070	483	2084
Mail Handlers,ex Postal Serv	13,278	13,660	14,041	2,419	382	647	150	1240
Messengers & Office Helpers	13,277	13,660	14,042	2,513	383	1458	69	603
Meter Readers	2,972	2,977	2,983	380	5	70	33	271
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerks	17,277	17,641	18,005	1,994	364	695	159	776
Postal Service Clerks	7,816	7,877	7,939	597	62	209	31	295

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Proofreaders	2,221	2,240	2,260	373	19	126	25	203
Receptionists & Related Wkrs	55,661	57,306	58,951	7,017	1645	2455	345	2572
Shipping, Receiving Occups	73,205	73,471	73,737	6,782	266	2373	520	3624
Statistical Clerks & Related Occ	30,350	31,095	31,840	3,835	745	1212	188	1691
Stock Clerks,Store Keepers	79,266	80,510	81,755	9,460	1244	2430	801	4986
Teachers Aides/Educ Assistants	43,122	43,957	44,791	4,690	835	1165	134	2557
Telegraph Operators	1,250	1,239	1,229	163	-10	47	13	112
Telephone Operators	26,830	27,256	27,681	2,739	425	1152	244	918
Ticket,Station,Express Agents	12,893	12,856	12,819	1,604	-37	332	142	1167
Weighers,Record Keeping	1,174	1,177	1,180	169	3	46	13	107
All Other Clerical Workers	450,088	457,812	465,537	72,114	7724	17715	5041	41633
Craft & Kindred Workers	810,381	821,922	833,463	77,486	11541	26705	7577	31662
Construction Crafts Workers	216,754	223,337	229,919	22,680	6582	7292	2028	6778
Carpenters & Related Occups.	58,278	60,015	61,752	6,008	1737	2027	472	1772
Brickmasons & Stonemasons	8,179	8,447	8,716	879	268	249	50	312
Cement Masons & Related Workers	6,422	6,702	6,983	632	280	167	47	138
Electricians & Related Workers	51,653	53,039	54,425	5,405	1386	1575	795	1648
Excavating,Grading Mach Ops	18,247	18,774	19,302	1,716	528	453	73	662
Floor Sanding Machine Operators	1,425	1,484	1,543	166	59	49	4	54
Painters,Maintenance	24,422	25,103	25,783	2,664	681	1104	171	708
Paperhangers	2,643	2,752	2,861	368	109	151	8	100
Plumbers, Pipefitters & Rel.Occ	30,318	31,249	32,180	3,046	931	1097	215	803
Roofers	6,534	6,802	7,070	782	268	150	116	247
Structural Steel Workers	3,685	3,836	3,986	458	151	100	56	151
Tile Installing Occups	3,940	4,094	4,247	447	153	125	12	157
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	73,266	73,416	73,565	6,513	149	2371	667	3326
Metalworking Crafts Wkrs,ex Mach	45,377	45,392	45,407	3,887	15	1403	406	2063
Boilermakers	1,105	1,147	1,189	130	42	37	6	45
Heat Treaters,Annealers,etc	1,013	996	979	67	-17	38	5	41
Job & Die Setters,Metal	6,039	5,974	5,909	337	-65	168	42	192
Machining Occupations	11,904	11,892	11,879	1,313	-13	394	133	799
Millwrights	3,748	3,727	3,707	302	-21	111	38	174
Molders,Metal	1,128	1,108	1,088	61	-20	29	6	46
Sheet Metal Workers	10,633	10,854	11,074	1,060	221	289	107	443

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Toolmakers, Diemakers & Rel.Occ	8,228	8,150	8,071	520	-78	279	58	261
Mechs,Repairers,Installers	186,464	188,581	190,698	16,894	2117	4570	2042	8165
Refrig Mechanics, A/C Mechanics	15,014	15,490	15,966	1,507	476	362	198	471
Aircraft Mechanics	8,111	8,070	8,030	600	-40	124	129	388
Auto Body Repairers	8,938	9,079	9,220	955	141	144	108	562
Automotive Mechanics & Rel. Occs	65,185	65,846	66,506	5,088	660	1474	593	2360
Farm Equipment Mechanics	2,044	2,072	2,100	230	28	47	25	130
Equipment Mechs & Repairers	27,899	28,091	28,283	2,132	192	812	338	790
Household Appl Mechs & Inst	4,724	4,794	4,864	406	70	130	34	172
Off Mach Servicers/Cash Reg Serv	7,519	7,619	7,718	829	100	162	92	475
Radio & TV Servicers & Repairers	5,492	5,606	5,720	545	114	128	33	270
Railroad Car Shop Workers	1,499	1,466	1,432	54	-33	41	6	41
Oth Mechanics,Repairers,Inst	39,193	39,573	39,953	4,444	380	1137	474	2453
Printing Trade Crafts Wkrs	45,499	45,954	46,409	4,129	455	1420	368	1886
Bookbinding Occupations	12,019	12,204	12,389	1,358	185	390	120	663
Compositors &/or Typesetters	9,084	9,171	9,257	969	87	369	74	440
Engravers,Exc Photoengravers	1,023	1,015	1,008	97	-8	37	11	57
Photoengravers, Lithographers	5,600	5,631	5,662	547	31	153	56	307
Press & Plate Printers	17,499	17,658	17,817	1,129	159	459	105	406
Trans,Public Utility Crafts Wkrs	32,021	32,132	32,242	2,072	111	551	123	1288
Elec Power Line Inst,Repairs	12,614	12,776	12,938	925	162	192	50	521
Locomotive Engineer Occups	2,167	2,119	2,070	149	-48	112	7	79
Switchboard Ops,Generating Plant	1,374	1,376	1,378	129	2	71	4	51
Telephone Installers,Repairs	15,641	15,641	15,640	864	0	175	61	629
Other Crafts,Kindred Workers	210,999	213,111	215,223	21,311	2112	9098	1945	8156
Baking Occupations	6,613	6,783	6,954	659	171	249	40	200
Cabinetmakers	5,472	5,547	5,622	611	75	270	28	237
Carpet Cutters,Carpet Layers	5,239	5,422	5,605	512	183	81	48	201
Crane,Derrick,Hoist Occups	3,647	3,681	3,714	312	33	107	18	154
Merchan Displayers & Wind Trmrs	2,057	2,063	2,069	232	6	83	45	98
Dental Lab Technicians	6,208	6,555	6,902	914	347	256	60	252
Furniture Finishers	1,703	1,733	1,763	197	30	86	15	65
Glazing Occupations	2,158	2,226	2,293	238	68	67	20	84
Other Inspection Occups	28,076	27,941	27,805	2,593	-136	1094	286	1348

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Jewelers, Watchmakers & Rel. Occ	6,084	6,073	6,062	610	-11	325	57	239
Motion Picture Projectionists	1,762	1,781	1,801	312	20	208	16	69
Opticians,Lens Grinders,Polish	5,859	5,964	6,069	634	105	244	54	230
Shoe Repairing Occupations	1,641	1,659	1,676	260	18	164	15	63
Stationary Engineering Occups	12,838	12,829	12,819	1,213	-9	592	194	436
Tailors	9,156	9,184	9,212	884	28	625	18	212
Upholstering Occupations	5,893	5,926	5,958	643	32	378	60	173
Crafts & Kindred Workers,NEC	105,937	107,100	108,264	10,432	1163	4236	964	4068
Operatives	802,993	802,787	802,581	71,839	-206	26297	4436	41312
Semiskilled Metalworking Ops	77,979	77,369	76,760	5,092	-609	2177	408	3117
Drill Press Operatives	7,063	6,996	6,930	590	-67	224	101	331
Furnace Tndrs,Smelters,Pourers	1,350	1,312	1,275	54	-38	34	14	44
Grinding/Abrading Mach Ops,Metal	6,992	6,911	6,830	439	-81	213	78	228
Lathe,Milling Mach Operatives	13,565	13,459	13,354	931	-105	401	42	594
Metal Platers	3,193	3,167	3,141	212	-26	86	11	141
Other Precision Mach Ops	16,191	16,086	15,980	1,071	-106	415	50	711
Power Press Operatives	10,041	9,919	9,797	667	-122	329	30	431
Welders & Flame Cutters	19,356	19,296	19,235	1,112	-60	464	79	629
Semiskilled Textile Operatives	8,767	8,619	8,470	854	-148	353	97	552
Knitters,Loopers,& Toppers	2,723	2,689	2,656	290	-33	99	39	185
Spinners,Twisters,& Winders	1,511	1,488	1,465	135	-23	76	0	82
Other Textile Occupations	3,903	3,818	3,734	374	-85	152	52	255
Semiskilled Packing,Inspecting Ops	54,982	55,383	55,785	5,400	402	1935	330	2733
Packers,Wrappers,ex Meat & Prod	53,993	54,417	54,840	5,331	423	1900	324	2683
Other Operatives,ex Transport	353,347	350,975	348,604	30,377	-2372	12980	2126	17643
Asbestos & Insulation Workers	3,991	4,154	4,316	551	163	81	25	283
Assemblers & Related Workers	91,036	90,509	89,983	7,410	-527	2911	464	4561
Clothing Ironers & Pressers	15,377	15,311	15,245	1,293	-66	703	80	577
Cutting Operatives,NEC	9,190	9,007	8,823	624	-183	339	83	385
Sewers,Custom	3,414	3,452	3,491	417	38	221	44	114
Dry Wall Installers,Lathers	6,944	7,223	7,502	950	279	135	42	493
Filers,Polishers,Sandrs,Buffrs	8,219	8,111	8,003	657	-108	278	58	428
Garage Workers,Gas Stat Attns	22,724	22,818	22,912	2,970	94	510	250	2116
Laundry,Drycleaning Ops,NEC	14,290	14,526	14,763	1,560	236	662	29	633

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Mine Operatives,NEC	1,045	1,038	1,032	100	-7	28	6	73
Mixing Operatives	2,446	2,413	2,380	218	-33	70	13	167
Oilers	1,865	1,864	1,862	210	-2	71	12	130
Painters,Mfg Articles	8,028	8,024	8,021	657	-4	211	81	368
Other Photo Process Workers	9,686	10,229	10,772	1,363	543	272	51	496
Riveters & Fasteners	1,619	1,600	1,580	158	-19	54	10	113
Sailors & Deckhands	2,320	2,196	2,071	55	-125	75	12	94
Sawyers	2,625	2,601	2,577	307	-24	98	25	208
Sewers & Stitchers	70,175	68,371	66,568	3,515	-1803	3719	414	1186
Shoemaking Machine Ops	2,427	2,311	2,194	159	-116	110	8	158
Furnace Tndrs,Stokrs,ex Metal	3,919	3,919	3,920	324	1	154	43	127
Winding Operatives,NEC	3,109	3,100	3,091	310	-9	83	16	219
Misc Mach Ops,Meat & Dairy	2,363	2,323	2,283	205	-40	72	10	163
Misc Mach Ops,All Oth Food	2,933	2,911	2,889	279	-22	88	12	202
Misc Mach Ops,Textile Mill	1,184	1,165	1,146	30	-19	36	5	8
Misc Mach Ops,Lumber Prod	1,727	1,713	1,698	166	-14	53	9	118
Misc Mach Ops,Paper,Allied	7,079	6,956	6,833	604	-123	212	35	481
Misc Mach Ops,Chem,Allied	5,015	4,921	4,828	424	-93	150	23	344
Misc Mach Ops,Rubber,Plast	11,854	11,821	11,789	1,251	-33	373	60	850
Misc Mach Ops,Leather,Lea Gd	1,266	1,212	1,157	70	-55	35	5	84
Misc Mach Ops,Stone,Clay,Gla	1,455	1,435	1,415	129	-20	45	5	100
Misc Mach Ops,Primary Metals	3,372	3,286	3,200	260	-86	101	16	229
Misc Mach Ops,Mfg,NEC	5,157	5,096	5,034	477	-61	157	24	358
Misc Mach Ops,Nonmfg	2,099	2,100	2,101	221	1	63	12	146
Operatives,NEC,Durable Goods	6,191	6,076	5,961	573	-115	214	36	438
Operatives,NEC,Nondur Goods	12,683	12,578	12,473	1,356	-105	458	84	920
Operatives,NEC,Nonmfg	1,325	1,407	1,490	233	82	46	9	96
Transport Equip Operatives	244,098	246,979	249,859	23,486	2880	6674	1092	12839
Bus Drivers	49,873	50,698	51,523	4,883	825	1419	155	2484
Streetcar Operators	3,231	3,238	3,246	190	7	66	10	107
Delivery & Route Workers, etc.	59,181	59,934	60,688	5,893	753	1488	302	3350
Fork Lift,Tow Motor Ops	16,969	16,888	16,807	1,604	-81	338	34	1313
Parking Lot Attendants	6,953	7,136	7,319	745	183	305	21	236
Brakers,Train	3,216	3,144	3,073	123	-72	81	10	105

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffers & Rel	24,765	25,393	26,020	2,653	627	1137	74	815
Truck Driving Occupations	79,691	80,334	80,977	7,385	643	1833	486	4423
All Other Operatives & Semiskilled Wkrs	63,820	63,461	63,103	6,631	-359	2178	383	4429
Service Workers	1,467,185	1,505,741	1,544,297	177,740	38556	63528	10397	65259
Cleaning Service Workers	298,687	307,465	316,243	41,526	8778	16261	1822	14666
Food Service Workers	473,993	488,564	503,134	60,672	14571	18815	3384	23902
Bakers,Bread &/or Pastry	2,514	2,601	2,687	273	87	95	15	76
Bartenders	29,797	30,722	31,646	3,901	925	1445	149	1383
Dining Rm Attns,Bar Helpers,etc	19,603	20,167	20,731	2,190	564	293	100	1233
Cooks,ex Private	61,813	63,818	65,823	7,752	2005	2495	501	2751
Butchers &/or Meat Cutters	17,687	18,186	18,685	1,834	499	711	126	499
Waiters, Waitresses, etc.	124,328	128,552	132,777	14,417	4224	4535	1380	4277
Food Workers,NEC,ex Private	218,251	224,518	230,785	30,305	6267	9241	1113	13684
Health Service Workers	130,976	134,602	138,227	13,592	3626	4858	943	4165
Nursing Assistant Occups	129,993	133,598	137,204	13,495	3605	4820	936	4134
Personal Service Workers	146,312	149,484	152,656	15,963	3172	6757	1600	4434
Flight Attendants	7,852	7,808	7,764	677	-44	308	141	272
Attns,Recreation & Amusement	12,542	12,706	12,871	1,485	164	612	127	582
Attns,Personal Service,NEC	29,341	30,073	30,805	3,732	732	1706	452	842
Bellhops, Baggage Porters, etc.	2,617	2,657	2,697	288	40	105	49	94
Barbers	8,890	9,000	9,109	923	109	617	27	170
Child Care Workers,ex Private	25,693	26,760	27,827	3,249	1067	1115	105	961
Elevator Operators	4,053	4,153	4,254	553	100	314	37	102
Hairdressers,Cosmetologists	35,017	35,457	35,897	2,748	440	1341	287	679
Ushers,Lobby Attns,Ticket Takers	4,758	4,826	4,894	443	68	117	88	171
Social Service Aides	15,255	15,761	16,268	1,841	506	501	284	551
Protective Service Workers	220,507	225,572	230,637	22,241	5065	9676	1468	6033
Crossing Guards,Bridgetenders	4,102	4,109	4,117	393	8	251	28	107
Firefighting Occupations	20,749	20,794	20,838	785	44	303	124	313
Guards and Rel. Occs.	125,288	129,890	134,493	17,102	4602	8240	902	3358
Police & Detectives	68,911	69,318	69,725	3,849	407	816	413	2212
Sheriffs & Bailiffs	1,331	1,335	1,339	104	4	57	0	43
Private Household Workers	80,949	80,864	80,779	8,638	-85	5335	417	2972
Child Care Wkrs,Pvt Household	33,927	33,891	33,856	3,524	-36	1864	136	1561

Table A-13. (continued)

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT (A)			AVERAGE ANNUAL OPENINGS 1987-1989				
	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	GROWTH (B)	SEPARATIONS (C)	GEOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS (D)	OCCUP. TRANS. (E)
Cooks,Pvt Household	1,526	1,524	1,522	190	-2	136	9	46
Housekeepers, Pvt Household	8,253	8,244	8,235	908	-9	621	49	248
Maids,Servants,Pvt Hshld	37,057	37,018	36,979	3,990	-39	2695	222	1112
Other Service Workers	115,761	119,191	122,620	15,109	3430	1828	764	9087
Laborers,ex Farm	372,308	378,066	383,824	47,460	5758	10155	2445	29102
Animal Caretakers	7,926	8,132	8,339	1,219	207	335	32	645
Const Laborers,ex Carpen Hlprs	20,604	21,107	21,609	2,732	503	507	144	1578
Freight,Material Handlers	4,863	4,811	4,759	344	-52	113	38	245
Refuse Collectors	13,095	13,109	13,124	757	15	217	52	473
Gardeners & Groundskeepers, etc.	39,559	40,285	41,010	4,570	726	2235	162	1448
Stock Handlers	91,040	92,906	94,773	13,943	1867	1543	1202	9332
Vehicle Washers,Equip Clnrs	7,995	8,063	8,131	759	68	215	65	411
Other Laborers	186,634	189,060	191,485	23,099	2426	4978	747	14949
Farm Workers	92,267	89,127	85,987	7,759	-3140	3343	526	7030
Farm Managers	2,868	2,767	2,667	155	-101	129	8	119
Farm Supervisors	2,247	2,177	2,107	197	-70	80	13	174
Farm Laborers	87,152	84,183	81,213	7,407	-2969	3134	505	6737

A. 1987 and 1989 employment projections are based on nonagricultural wage and salary data. Also included in total employment are estimates for self-employed, unpaid family, private household and agricultural workers. Figures for 1988 are simple linear interpolations of 1987 and 1989 projections and should not be interpreted as representing cyclical fluctuations in the economy.

B. Change in employment 1987 to 1989, divided by two.

C. Openings resulting from retirements, death and other labor force separations, such as persons leaving the labor force to raise families.

D. Openings resulting from the movement of workers out of New York State.

E. Openings resulting from the movement of workers from the given occupation to another occupation. Occup. Trans. is the abbreviation for occupational transfers.

NOTE: Occupations with fewer than 1,000 employment in 1987 were not printed. Also, figures are presented in units and thus imply a level of accuracy far beyond the estimating and projection techniques. The numbers, therefore, should be regarded as approximations. The figures should be used as indicators of relative employment levels and growth.

TABLE A-14. TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

NEW YORK STATE AND COUNTIES

1983 AND 1984

AREA	PERSONAL INCOME					
	TOTAL (IN MILLIONS)			PER CAPITA		
	1984	1983	PERCENT INCREASE	1984	1983	PERCENT INCREASE
NEW YORK STATE	$254,334.8	$230,737.7	10.2	$14,341	$13,063	9.8
ALBANY	4,180.5	3,744.7	9.5	14,360	13,143	9.3
ALLEGANY	427.2	394.3	8.3	8,301	7,650	8.5
BRONX	12,406.1	11,332.9	9.5	10,577	9,648	9.6
BROOME	2,709.3	2,468.6	9.8	12,689	11,604	9.4
CATTARAUGUS	805.2	734.5	9.6	9,354	8,536	9.6
CAYUGA	835.1	753.6	10.8	10,398	9,431	10.3
CHAUTAUQUA	1,607.2	1,458.2	10.2	10,989	9,990	10.0
CHEMUNG	1,060.2	979.2	8.3	11,342	10,395	9.1
CHENANGO	480.8	440.4	9.2	9,567	8,799	8.7
CLINTON	759.1	682.3	11.3	9,381	8,476	10.7
COLUMBIA	663.3	600.1	10.5	10,829	9,878	9.6
CORTLAND	477.1	435.3	9.6	9,902	9,023	9.7
DELAWARE	442.5	401.6	10.2	9,472	8,612	10.0
DUTCHESS	3,553.6	3,219.0	10.4	14,040	12,830	9.4
ERIE	12,440.8	11,449.1	8.7	12,626	11,581	9.0
ESSEX	370.6	337.7	9.7	10,109	9,254	9.2
FRANKLIN	382.2	349.2	9.5	8,704	8,012	8.6
FULTON	589.2	535.0	10.1	10,487	9,631	8.9
GENESEE	686.7	632.4	8.6	11,511	10,615	8.4
GREENE	441.6	400.0	10.4	10,672	9,774	9.2
HAMILTON	50.5	45.4	11.2	10,388	9,362	11.0
HERKIMER	691.1	628.7	9.9	10,237	9,387	9.1
JEFFERSON	917.9	829.6	10.6	10,321	9,465	9.0
KINGS	26,112.1	23,845.0	9.5	11,585	10,546	9.9
LEWIS	216.0	194.2	11.2	8,645	7,829	10.4
LIVINGSTON	639.8	583.9	9.6	10,934	10,107	8.2
MADISON	712.0	638.4	11.5	10,631	9,704	9.6
MONROE	10,495.9	9,662.5	8.6	14,759	13,585	8.6
MONTGOMERY	597.1	543.2	9.9	11,243	10,261	9.6
NASSAU	26,898.6	24,244.5	10.9	20,101	18,213	10.4

Table A-14. (continued)

AREA	PERSONAL INCOME					
	TOTAL (IN MILLIONS)			PER CAPITA		
	1984	1983	PERCENT INCREASE	1984	1983	PERCENT INCREASE
NEW YORK	29,739.4	26,676.7	11.5	20,424	18,576	9.9
NIAGARA	2,642.8	2,442.0	8.2	12,041	11,087	8.6
ONEIDA	2,905.5	2,643.7	9.9	11,443	10,461	9.4
ONONDAGA	6,147.5	5,558.1	10.6	13,238	12,045	9.9
ONTARIO	1,113.8	1,010.7	10.2	12,092	11,167	8.3
ORANGE	3,323.1	3,020.1	10.0	12,148	11,216	8.3
ORLEANS	438.3	400.3	9.5	11,167	10,347	7.9
OSWEGO	1,269.6	1,138.1	11.6	10,659	9,752	9.3
OTSEGO	599.2	538.0	11.4	10,012	9,025	10.9
PUTNAM	1,273.7	1,144.7	11.3	15,748	14,377	9.5
QUEENS	28,337.7	25,757.0	10.0	14,827	13,458	10.2
RENSSELAER	1,770.9	1,612.4	9.8	11,633	10,642	9.3
RICHMOND	5,519.6	4,957.6	11.3	14,894	13,602	9.5
ROCKLAND	4,584.8	4,143.5	10.7	17,345	15,794	9.8
ST. LAWRENCE	1,027.4	939.1	9.4	9,034	8,316	8.6
SARATOGA	1,949.1	1,757.8	10.9	12,200	11,197	9.0
SCHENECTADY	2,145.0	1,948.3	10.1	14,214	12,951	9.8
SCHOHARIE	272.7	246.6	10.6	9,004	8,184	10.0
SCHUYLER	169.6	154.8	9.6	9,565	8,810	8.6
SENECA	371.2	340.7	9.0	11,263	10,383	8.5
STEUBEN	1,068.2	985.1	8.4	10,747	10,062	6.8
SUFFOLK	19,685.1	17,756.9	10.9	14,967	13,643	9.7
SULLIVAN	743.7	670.0	11.0	11,059	10,084	9.7
TIOGA	566.1	510.7	10.8	11,187	10,223	9.4
TOMPKINS	917.1	841.5	9.0	10,437	9,553	9.3
ULSTER	2,024.5	1,818.3	11.3	12,445	11,316	10.0
WARREN	645.1	582.5	10.7	11,624	10,567	10.0
WASHINGTON	547.4	491.3	11.4	9,765	8,883	9.9
WAYNE	1,033.7	945.1	9.4	11,748	10,927	7.5
WESTCHESTER	18,317.5	16,578.3	10.5	21,130	19,138	10.4
WYOMING	393.2	357.8	9.9	9,681	8,881	9.0
YATES	222.7	206.7	7.7	10,356	9,636	7.5

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Table A-15. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS IN SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS UNDER THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1982

Service Delivery Areas	1985 annual averages			Individuals unemployed 15 weeks or longer in 1985	1980 economically disadvantaged individuals		
	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Excess unemployed		Total	16-21 years	22 years and over
Albany-Rensselaer-Schenectady counties	12,954	4.7	346	19,700	90,174	14,019	50,868
Allegany-Cattaraugus-Chautauqua counties	9,634	8.1	4,353	14,600	52,299	7,027	28,299
Broome-Tioga counties	7,764	6.1	2,087	10,700	39,075	6,002	21,661
Buffalo City-Cheektowaga/Tonawanda towns	19,432	8.4	9,121	28,000	120,208	14,982	68,218
Cayuga-Cortland-Tompkins counties	6,314	6.3	2,125	9,000	40,657	8,689	21,283
Chemung-Schuyler-Steuben counties	6,726	7.8	2,953	11,100	39,064	4,742	21,391
Clinton-Essex-Franklin-Hamilton counties	6,068	8.6	2,921	8,200	35,992	5,293	19,576
Columbia-Greene counties	2,794	5.8	757	3,500	17,372	1,715	10,544
Delaware-Otsego-Chenango counties	4,281	6.2	1,161	6,300	31,006	4,661	16,944
Dutchess-Putnam counties	5,988	3.5	0	8,800	33,477	3,864	19,764
Erie County balance 1/	11,987	6.1	3,101	16,100	41,496	4,933	24,311
Fulton-Montgomery-Schoharie counties	6,903	10.5	4,095	7,800	25,746	2,710	14,861
Genesee-Livingston-Orleans-Wyoming counties	7,123	7.6	3,011	10,200	28,426	3,842	15,324
Hempstead Town-Long Beach City	18,785	4.7	416	19,200	73,266	8,532	41,284
Herkimer-Madison-Oneida counties	12,055	7.3	4,708	18,200	70,782	9,371	38,963
Jefferson-Lewis counties	5,900	11.9	3,684	7,900	23,981	2,874	13,265
Monroe County balance 2/	7,376	3.1	0	10,900	31,998	6,040	17,558
New York City	262,000	8.1	113,800	307,300	2,012,084	232,615	1,123,045
Niagara County	8,249	8.8	4,335	11,400	31,244	3,803	17,314
Onondaga County balance 3/	6,765	4.8	349	9,200	26,173	3,265	14,432

Table A-15. (continued)

Service Delivery Areas	1985 annual averages			Individuals unemployed 15 weeks or longer in 1985	1980 economically disadvantaged individuals		
	Total unemployed	Unemployment rate	Excess unemployed		Total	16-21 years	22 years and over
Ontario-Seneca-Wayne-Yates counties	8,171	7.2	3,242	11,000	32,376	4,045	18,078
Orange County	6,415	5.3	1,247	8,100	39,420	4,411	21,382
Oswego County	4,294	7.5	1,788	6,200	20,816	3,050	10,956
Oyster Bay Consortium 4/	11,592	4.0	0	12,100	36,602	4,411	22,123
Rochester City	7,800	7.0	2,901	11,400	59,620	7,667	31,542
Rockland County	5,750	4.1	0	7,000	25,929	2,705	13,333
St. Lawrence County	3,581	8.2	1,722	5,700	27,680	4,277	14,576
Saratoga-Warren-Washington counties	7,495	6.0	1,860	10,900	41,615	5,200	22,610
Suffolk County	31,826	4.7	338	40,100	146,226	17,567	76,933
Sullivan County	1,629	5.5	347	2,500	14,727	1,791	8,753
Syracuse City	5,046	6.7	1,657	7,300	43,042	7,533	22,836
Ulster County	3,826	4.8	471	5,400	25,526	3,184	15,435
Westchester County Balance 5/	12,372	3.4	0	18,600	67,965	7,369	40,798
Yonkers City	4,987	4.9	851	6,900	30,777	3,460	17,249

NOTE: Excess unemployment is defined as unemployment in excess of 4 1/2 percent of the labor force. The economically disadvantaged are those persons whose family income was at or below the poverty level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever was higher, according to the 1980 Census.

1. Erie County minus Bufalo City, Cheektowaga and Tonawanda towns.
2. Monroe County minus Rochester City.
3. Onondaga County minus Syracuse City.
4. Nassau County minus Hempstead Town and Long Beach City.
5. Westchester County minus Yonkers City.

Table A-16. TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS OF PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT NEW YORK STATE 1980-1981 TO 1994-1995

Year	Type of school		Total	
	Public	Nonpublic	Number	Percent change *
ACTUAL				
1980-1981	2,838,393	579,864	3,418,257	-2.8
1981-1982	2,748,397	576,439	3,324,836	-2.7
1982-1983	2,683,598	570,460	3,254,058	-2.1
1983-1984	2,639,874	564,409	3,204,283	-1.5
1984-1985	2,609,988	547,857	3,157,845	-1.4
1985-1986	2,584,270	532,124	3,116,394	-1.3
PROJECTED				
1986-1987	2,569,897	534,440	3,104,337	-0.4
1987-1988	2,555,428	529,530	3,084,958	-0.6
1988-1989	2,543,300	525,691	3,068,991	-0.5
1989-1990	2,546,847	522,836	3,069,683	0.0
1990-1991	2,565,728	520,890	3,086,618	0.6
1991-1992	2,594,317	519,844	3,114,161	0.9
1992-1993	2,623,193	519,704	3,142,897	0.9
1993-1994	2,650,673	520,425	3,171,098	0.9
1994-1995	2,676,125	522,035	3,198,160	0.9

* Percent change in total enrollment from previous year.
NOTE: Public and nonpublic school enrollment totals include grades Kindergarten through 12 and ungraded students in operating school districts. Boards of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) are not included.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Table A-17. PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND RATES *
NEW YORK STATE - NEW YORK CITY
1970-1971 THROUGH 1984-1985

School year	New York State		New York City	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
ACTUAL				
1970-1971	57,511	5.8	34,301	10.4
1971-1972	57,922	5.6	34,133	10.3
1972-1973	60,230	5.7	35,124	10.4
1973-1974	60,003	5.7	33,783	9.9
1974-1975	57,975	5.4	33,336	9.8
1975-1976	63,163	5.9	36,985	10.8
1976-1977	65,765	6.1	37,662	10.8
1977-1978	67,861	6.4	39,428	11.6
1978-1979	71,006	6.8	42,094	12.6
1979-1980	65,971	6.6	38,432	11.9
1980-1981	65,229	6.7	39,203	12.4
1981-1982	60,311	6.5	37,360	12.4
1982-1983	60,834	6.9	39,176	13.7
1983-1984	55,880	6.5	34,291	12.1
1984-1985	49,391	5.8	28,677	10.1

* The percent of students in grades 9-12 who leave school during the academic year and do not enroll in another school.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Table A-18. MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS OR CASES
INCOME MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS BY PROGRAM
NEW YORK STATE
1975-1984

Year	Total persons	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			Emergency Assistance to		Home Relief			
		Total Persons	Children	Adults	Families Persons	Adults Persons	Total Persons	Family Cases	Family Persons	One-person cases
1975	1,459,651	1,217,265	855,582	361,683	26,158	907	215,321	26,126	116,728	98,593
1976	1,484,145	1,231,361	856,803	374,558	17,152	1,471	234,161	27,186	110,504	123,657
1977	1,430,556	1,213,391	836,968	376,423	19,980	1,568	195,617	18,257	65,514	130,103
1978	1,358,744	1,154,517	802,845	351,672	24,171	1,255	178,801	15,401	53,659	125,142
1979	1,302,844	1,104,841	765,733	339,108	27,250	1,164	169,589	13,805	46,497	123,092
1980	1,327,636	1,102,390	759,456	342,933	55,790	1,048	168,408	13,069	43,078	125,330
1981	1,347,600	1,110,437	757,716	352,721	61,917	ina	174,306	13,302	43,673	130,633
1982	1,296,375	1,084,121	728,832	355,289	10,124	ina	201,414	16,434	52,876	148,538
1983	1,354,020	1,099,115	724,849	374,266	9,975	ina	244,313	20,515	65,045	179,268
1984	1,395,344	1,115,791	731,805	383,986	13,193	ina	265,723	22,813	70,962	194,761

ina = information not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

G L O S S A R Y

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY CONCEPTS

Total Employment and Total Unemployment

Civilian labor force. The sum of total employed and total unemployed persons by place of residence.

Employed persons. Employed persons comprise: a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and, b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed persons. Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate. The total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of total employment and unemployment combined, that is, as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Nonagricultural Employment

Employment, nonfarm. Estimates include all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in an area for which workers received pay for any part of the pay period that included the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households are excluded.

Nonagricultural establishments. All employing units except commercial and noncommercial farms, international government, and private households.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are classified in accordance with the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, prepared by the Statistical Policy Division, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President except for government employment, which is classified in accordance with the 1967 edition.

NOTE: The concepts of employed and unemployed under the Employment Security programs, the Current Population Survey and the Census all attempt to measure identical categories but use different methodologies.

Coverage of the classification "services and miscellaneous" for New York State includes: the "Services Industry Division," "Forestry," "Fisheries," selected services relating to agriculture and nonclassifiable establishments. (A manufacturing industry is an aggregation of establishments producing a single product or a closely related group of products. An establishment which manufactures more than one product is classified by its most important product as determined by its share of value added at the establishment.)

Hours and Earnings

Earnings, average. The figures are calculated on a "gross" basis, reflecting basic hourly and incentive wage rates, also premium pay for overtime and shift work as well as output of workers paid on an incentive plan.

For manufacturing, the averages cover production and related workers. For nonmanufacturing, the averages cover all nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors (e.g., office workers, sales workers, custodial workers), unless otherwise specified, in selected industries.

Earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time.

> Earnings, average hourly. Represent payrolls divided by total number of hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick-leave hours) during the period reported.
>
> Earnings, average weekly. Derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in length of the workweek.

Hours, average weekly. The workweek information relates to the hours for which pay was received and differs from the standard or scheduled hours; the average is derived by dividing the total hours worked or paid for (including paid holiday, vacation, and sick leave hours) during the reference week by the number of employees. Factors such as overtime cause average weekly hours to exceed standard hours while unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours. Group averages further reflect differences in the workweek of component industries.

Production workers. Includes working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operations. Excludes supervisory employees (above the working-foreman level) and their clerical staffs, routemen, salesmen, and force-account construction workers.

Unemployment Insurance Program

Beneficiary. An individual who filed a valid original claim, established a benefit year, and received at least one benefit payment for a full or partial week of unemployment during his or her benefit year. Beneficiary characteristics data are obtained for the mid-week of the month. In this report, characteristics data on beneficiaries were obtained from an unduplicated count of persons who received a benefit payment in 1985.

Industry. The industrial classification of beneficiaries is based on that of the chargeable employer, that is, the employer whose account is debited for the benefit payment--usually the last employer.

Unemployment benefits. Amounts paid to eligible claimants with respect to their unemployment.

Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA)

This law is designed to provide remedial education, training and employment assistance to low income and unemployed youths and adults primarily through a locally-based program delivery system. It is composed of five titles or major sections:

Title I - deals with state and local service delivery system and general program and administrative issues.

Title II - authorizes funding and sets forth requirements for training services to be provided at the local level for disadvantaged youth and adults.

Title III - provides for separate, state-administered training and employment aid program for dislocated workers which requires state consultation with local private industry councils at key points of decisionmaking.

Title IV - establishes funding and requirements for federally administered activities including: programs for Native Americans, migrant workers and veterans; Job Corps; research, demonstration, evaluation, training and technical assistance; labor market information systems; and functions of the National Commission for Employment Policy.

Title V - contains miscellaneous provisions and training-related changes to other federal laws, including: amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act altering funding to state employment service agencies and requiring joint planning between the job training and employment service delivery systems; and amendments to the Social Security Act affecting coordination between the job training delivery and the Work Incentive Program carried out by state and local welfare agencies.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Revised definitions of the nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) took effect officially in June 1983. They reflected application of detailed standards prepared by the Federal Committee on MSA's to demographic data drawn from the 1980 Census.

The previous term "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area" (SMSA) was shortened to "Metropolitan Statistical Area" (MSA). If an area has more than one million population and meets certain other specified requirements, it is now termed a "Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area" (CMSA), consisting of major components recognized as "Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas" (PMSA's). Following is a list of MSA's and PMSA's in New York State and their component counties.

Name	Counties included
Albany-Schenectady-Troy MSA	Albany, Greene, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady
Binghamton MSA	Broome and Tioga
Elmira MSA	Chemung
Glens Falls MSA	Warren and Washington
Poughkeepsie MSA	Dutchess
Rochester MSA	Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans and Wayne
Syracuse MSA	Madison, Onondaga and Oswego
Utica-Rome MSA	Herkimer and Oneida
Buffalo PMSA	Erie
Nassau-Suffolk PMSA	Nassau and Suffolk
New York PMSA	Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester
Niagara Falls PMSA	Niagara
Orange County PMSA	Orange

NOTE: The Buffalo and Niagara Falls PMSA's comprise the Buffalo-Niagara Falls Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The Nassau-Suffolk, New York and Orange County PMSA's are part of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA, which also includes five PMSA's in New Jersey and four PMSA's in Connecticut.